An Impartial

VINDICATION

OF THE

R.4.56.

English *East-India-Company*,

FROM THE

Unjuſt and Slanderous

IMPUTATIONS

Caſt upon Them in a

TREATISE

INTITULED,

A Juſtification of the Directors of the Netherlands East-India-Company; *As it was delivered over unto the High and Mighty Lords the* States General *of the* United Provinces.

Tranſlated out of *Dutch*, and Feigned to be Printed at *London*, in the Year 1687. But Suppoſed to be Printed at *Amſterdam*, as well in *Engliſh* as in *French* and *Dutch*.

LONDON,

Printed by *J. Richardſon*, for *Samuel Tidmarſh*, at the *King's Head* in *Cornhil*, near the *Royal Exchange*,

MDCLXXXVIII.

I Do hereby Licenſe this Book to be Printed and Publiſhed.

White-Hall, March 6th. $168\frac{7}{8}$.

SUNDERLAND, Pr.

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1665:12

THE whole Treatiſe is ſuch a tedious Rhapſody of Fictitious, Fallacious Inferences and Arguments confuſedly mixt with ſome diſtorted Truths ſpun out to an unneceſſary prodigious length, that it would be tireſome to the Reader to trace all the Prevarications, Miſ-Recitals, and Sophiſtry contained in it. By which the deſign of the Authour ſeems to be not onely to impoſe a falſe belief upon the vulgar-well-meaning Subjects of thoſe Provinces; but even upon the Lords States General Themſelves if it were poſſible.

Whether we have truly characterized the ſaid Treatiſe, we ſhall leave to the Judgment of the unbiaſſed Reader; and have therefore cauſed it to be Reprinted after the *Amſterdam* Copy, and Annexed hereunto. And that we may not be guilty of framing a long Story without Coherence, Verity or Proof, of which we accuſe the Author; we ſhall in the firſt place expoſe to publick View and Cenſure true Copies of thoſe Original Papers which paſſed between the Commiſſioners of both Companies at *London*, *Anno* 1685. which will give ſufficient Light and Confutation unto the Authors prolix and Erroneous Hiſtory of thoſe Tranſactions concerning the Affairs of *Bantam*: And ſhall then proceed to detect his willful miſtakes in other matters, and his ill-grounded Arguments by which he endeavours to *Honeſt* many Injurious and Inſolent Violations of Right done by the Dutch towards the Engliſh in *India*, directly contrary to the Articles of Peace. In all which we do profeſs the moſt Religious ſincerity, and to write nothing but what we know to be really true or believe in our Conſciences ſo to be upon very ſufficient Evidence, without uſing that com-

com-

mon Liberty which Advocates think they may innocently do, *viz.* To put the beſt face they can upon their Clients Cauſe how bad ſoever it be, which plea we ſhall be content may be admitted for the Authors Indempnity.

To omit Credentials and Speeches of Ceremony, it, was agreed that the Treaty ſhould be managed in French, and Sir *John Chardin* was the Interpreter.

The Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors for His Majeſty, were	*For the States General of the* United Provinces.
The Earl of Sunderland.	*Lord* Anth. Heinſius *Councellor and Penſionary of the City of* Delf.
Earl of Clarendon.	John Goes *Lord of* Absmade *Conſul of the City of* Leyden.
Earl of Rocheſter.	Iſaac Vanden Heuvell, *Councellor.*
Earl of Middleton.	Adryan de Borſſele Vander Hoge, *Senator of the Supream Court of* Holland.

The Commiſſioners Inſtructors for the Engliſh-Eaſt-India-Company, *were*	*The Commiſſioners Inſtructors for the* Dutch Eaſt-India-Company.
Sir Joſeph Aſhe, *Baronet*; Governour.	*The* Heer. Gerrard Hooft *of the Council of* Amſter.
Sir Joſia Child, *Baronet*; Deputy-Governour.	Jacob Van Hoorn *of the Council of* Fluſhing.
Sir Benj. Bathurſt, *and* *Sir* Jeremy Sambrook, *Kts*	Solom. Van de Blocquerii *and* Adrian Paets *of the Council of* Rotterdam.

The

The First Paper of Buſineſs which the aforeſaid *Engliſh Commiſſioners* Received from the ſaid *Dutch Commiſſioners Inſtructors*; which was Tranſlated into *Engliſh* in the following words, *Viz.*

To the Honourable Seigniours, Sir Joſeph Aſhe *Barronet, Governour of the Engliſh* Eaſt-India Company; *Sir* Joſia Child *Baronet, Deputy-Governour*; *Sir* Benjamin Bathurſt, *and Sir* Jeremy Sambrooke, *Knights*; *all Deputies of the ſaid Company for* Bantam *Affairs.*

WHereas the Directors of the *Dutch Eaſt-India-Company*, do deſire nothing more earneſtly than a good Intelligence between them, and the *Royal Eaſt-India-Company* of this Kingdom: They alſo deſire nothing more earneſtly, than to ſee an end of the differences which would trouble that Intelligence, in caſe it was not from both ſides endeavoured with all imaginable care to ſuppreſs, in the very beginning, the ſeeds of a quarrel, of which the progreſs (though ſhort) ſhould be able to produce an Evil, which after having taken root, it would not be eaſie to diſſipate.

Now foraſmuch as the Late King of *Great Britain*, of Glorious Memory, and my Lords the States General of the *United Provinces*, being deſirous to provide the differences that ſhould ariſe between both Companies ſhould have no bad conſequences, have thought fit to Order the Remedy, contained in the Treaty of the Year, 167$\frac{4}{5}$. Upon which ground the under-written Deputies of the ſaid *Eaſt-India-Company* of the ſaid Provinces, deſiring that the differences about *Bantam*

ſhould be determined: They do deſire your Lordſhips to concurr with them, and proceed upon that Foundation; and to deliver to them a Copy of all the pretenſions of the *Engliſh* Company touching the *Bantam* Affairs; and alſo of the juſtificative Proofs and Deeds upon which they pretend to ground their ſaid pretenſions. The under-written Deputies being reſolved to purſue all the Forms required by Equity and natural Right. And becauſe they have been informed, that in the Conference of Munday laſt, there were ſome miſtakes; they have thought fit to expreſs their mind by Writing, and to deſire your Honours to give Anſwer in the ſame manner.

Signed,

G. Hooft
Jacob Van Hoorne.
S. V. Blocquery.
A. Paets.

Dated at *Weſtminſter* 27 May, 1685.

The *Engliſh Commiſſioners Inſtructors*, their Anſwer, *in hæc Verba.*

To the Honourable Seigniours, Gerard Hooft, Jacob van Hoorn, Solomon vande Blocquery, *and* Adriaen Paets, *Commiſſioners Deputed by the* Netherlands Eaſt-India-Company, *touching the Affairs of* Bantam.

IN Anſwer to your Honours Memorial of the 27th. of *May*, it is impoſſible for the Commiſſioners of the *Netherland Eaſt-India-Company*, to deſire a more ſpeedy end of the Affair of *Bantam*, than the *Engliſh Eaſt-India-Company*; who hath layen under the Oppreſſion

preſſion of the want of their Reſidence and Trade there, now for above three years; beſides the great Loſs and Spoil ſuſtained at the ſurprize thereof. And the ſaid *Engliſh Company* by us their Commiſſioners, have humbly beſought the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors, appointed by His Majeſty, Our Soveraign Lord the King, that the matter of the Reſtitution of *Bantam* to His Majeſties Subjects may be firſt Diſcourſed and Adjuſted: It having been already conſented to by the *High and Mighty* Lords the States General, and the *Netherlands Eaſt-India-Company*, that Reſtitution ſhould be made thereof; as appears by the Anſwer to the Memorial preſented by Sir *John Chardin* at the *Hague*, the 21th. of *May*, *Anno* 1683. And the only difference then remaining upon that ſubject was, the manner of the Reſtitution. So that to enter into proof or any long Debate concerning the manner of the ſurprize of that Place, and of His Majeſties Subjects Expulſion therefrom, inſtead of making a ſhort end of that difference would but retard it. Which being once determined to mutual ſatisfaction, we are ready immediately to produce to your Honours a Liſt of our dammages, incurred by reaſon of thoſe Violences offered to our Trade, Eſtate and Servants at *Bantam*, with our Proofs to juſtifie our ſaid Demands.

Signed

Joſeph Aſhe, Governour.
Joſia Child, Deputy.
Benj. Bathurſt.
Jer. Sambrooke.

Dated at *London* firſt of *June* 1685.

The Second Paper received from the *Dutch* Commiſſioners Inſtructors.

To the Honourable Sir Joſeph Aſhe *Governour of the* Engliſh Eaſt-India *Company*, *Sir* Joſia Child *Deputie-Governour*, *Sir* Benjamin Bathurſt, *and Sir* Jeremy Sambrook, *Knights*; *Deputies of the ſaid Company for* Bantam *Affairs.*

THE underwritten Deputies of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company, having obſerved in the Anſwer of your Honours to their Memorial of the 27*th* of the laſt Month, that your Honours do perſiſt in the ſame Opinion you did maintain in the Conference about the diſcuſſion of the buſineſs of *Bantam*, having only altered the ground of the ſaid Opinion: They the ſaid Deputies cannot but conjure your Honours to call ſeriouſly in to your minds all that hath been done as well in *Holland* as here, about the ſaid Affair; they being ſure that in caſe your Honours do reflect upon it adviſedly, and conſidering that in all the Affair nothing is concluded nor ſettled; your Honours will agree, that all the Articles debated and queſtioned, about which Sir *John Chardin*, did demand two Years ago in *Holland* in the Name of the *Engliſh* Company, (though without any ground) Juſtice and Satisfaction; ought now without any difference or diſtinction to be judged and determined by the *Lords Commiſſioners* Deciſors, according to the Treaty of the Year 1674, which in this preſent Affair is a Rule and a Law to both Companies.

Signed

G. Hooſt.
Jacob Van Hoorne.
S. V Blocquery.
A. Patts.

Dated at *Weſtminſter* 5th *June*, 1685.

The

The *Engliſh* Commiſſioners Inſtructors, their Anſwer to the Paper laſt beforegoing.

To the Honourable Seigniours Gerard Hooft, Jacob Van Hoorne, Solomon Van Blocquery, *and* Adriaen Paets, *Deputies for the Honourable* Netherlands Eaſt-India *Company* in the Affair of *Bantam*.

THE underwritten Deputies for the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company having well conſidered your Honours Replication of the 5*th* Inſtant to their Anſwer of the 27*th May* laſt, ſay, That they cannot now require leſs of your Honours, than what was upon very good and juſtifiable grounds demanded by Sir *John Chardin* two Years ſince at the *Hague*, in the Name of our Soveraign Lord the King then Reigning, as well as in the Name of His Majeſties *Eaſt-India* Company; and which was then conſented to by the High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the *United Netherlands*, *viz.* The entire withdrawing of all the *Dutch* Forces from all the Ports and Territories of both, or either of the late Kings of *Bantam*, and Reſtitution of that Place unto His Maieſty; it being of more important concern to His Majeſty, and His Kingdoms in General, than it is to His Majeſties *Eaſt-India* Company. We have lately, and for a long time paſt, humbly ſupplicated His Deceaſed Majeſty of Glorious Memory, and Our Soveraign the King now Reigning, that the withdrawing the *Dutch* Forces and Reſtitution of *Bantam* as aforeſaid, may be firſt finally adjuſted before any Treaty be entred into concerning the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Dammages; which we ſhall alwayes inſiſt upon: And

in regard the *Netherlands East-India* Companies Commiſſaries and Servants in *India* (not ſatiated with the late Violences they did at *Bantam*, and formerly at *Macaſſar*) are at this time by the very ſame injurious Methods (as they deprived us of our Factories and Trade of *Macaſſar* and *Bantam*) endeavouring to deprive us of the Trade of all places on the Coaſt of *Malabarr*, to engroſs to the *Netherland's East-India* Company the ſole and entire Trade of *Pepper*; (which would be intolerable to the intereſted Great Kings of *Europe*,) We muſt therefore further demand of your Honours, That the Fort of *Bantam*, which was built with the *Engliſh East-India* Companies Money, may be ſurrendred to His Majeſty undemoliſhed: The recent Injuries and Hoſtilities of the *Netherland's East-India* Companies Commiſſaries and Servants upon the Coaſt of *Malabar* having created to His Majeſty an abſolute neceſſity of ſecuring part of the *Pepper* Trade to his Subjects; which we apprehend cannot be done without a ſtrong *Engliſh* Garriſon in the *South Seas*, and at no place ſo well, as at *Bantam* aforeſaid.

Signed

Joſeph Aſhe, Governour.
Joſia Child, Deputy.
Benjamin Bathurſt.
Jer. Sambrooke.

Dated at *London*
June 10th 1685.

The

The Third Paper received from the *Dutch* Commiſſioners Inſtructors.

To the Honourable Sir Joſeph Aſhe, *Governour of the* Engliſh Eaſt-India *Company*; *Sir* Joſia Child, *Deputy-Governour*; *Sir* Benjamin Bathurſt, *and Sir* Jeremy Sambrooke, *Knights*; *Deputies of the ſaid Company for* Bantam *Affairs.*

WHereas the underwritten Deputies from the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company in all that hath paſſed between them and your Honours about the *Bantam* buſineſs ſince their arrival in *London*, have had no other Scope but to agree with your Honours in the Method of diſcuſſing the ſaid Affair: They did expect, that in regard of ſparing time, and ſaving to the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors the trouble and tedioufneſs of hearing Debates about the Method of proceeding abovefaid, your Honours would have conſented to it without any further mention of the Affair in it ſelf. But ſince your Honours proceeding, and chiefly your laſt Paper, does give to the ſaid Deputies a juſt Subject to fear it ſhould be the deſign to treat the ſaid Affair as Negotiators, rather than Inſtructors of a Cauſe: (though the laſt Quality be the only proper to both, and that only conform to their Commiſſion.) They the underwritten muſt declare to your Honours, That ſince their Power is only to bring the Differences to an Iſſue by the Method of the Treaty of the Year 1674, they likewiſe will not go from that way in any manner whatſoever; as they will

more fully expoſe it in the preſence of the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors.

Signed

G. Hooft.
Jacob Van Hoorne.
S. V. Blockquery.
A. Paets.

Dated at *Weſtminſter*, *June* 11th 1685.

The *Engliſh* Commiſſioners Inſtructors, their Anſwer to the foregoing.

To the Honourable Gerard Hooft, Jacob Van Hoorne, Solomon Van Blocquery, *and* Adriaen Paets, *Commiſſioners deputed by the* Netherland Eaſt-India *Company, touching the Affairs of* Bantam.

THE underwritten Deputies of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company underſtand not what ground your Honours can find in their laſt Memorial, or otherwiſe to ſuſpect they deſign to avoid the Method of the Treaty of the Year 167⅗, or that they pretend to be Commiſſioners Deciſors; which the ſaid Deputies do not, but only to be Adviſers in this great Affair; profeſſing to purſue with all ſincerity, the Method of that Treaty; deſiring nothing more than to be the happy Inſtruments of procuring a right Underſtanding between the two Companies; although conſidering the conſtant Inclination, and late Proceedings of the *Netherland Eaſt-India* Companyes Commiſſaries and Servants in *India*, to engroſs the whole Trade of *Pepper*; which if attained, will conſequently deſtroy the *Engliſh* Navigation; and carry with it the Univerſal Trade of *India*, in all other Commodities as well as *Pepper*.

Pepper. The ſaid Deputies therefore have been obliged in duty to inform His Moſt Sacred Majeſty and the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors (as they intimated to Your Honours in their laſt Paper) what they judged to be the only means to preſerve any part of the *Engliſh* Trade in *India*, and to lay the foundation of an Everlaſting Peace between the two Companies. Which opinion the ſaid Deputies are ready not only to Defend and Submit to the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors, according to the Treaty of the Year, $167\frac{4}{5}$, but to demonſtrate to their Lordſhips that all other tedious circumſtantial diſcourſes tend only to protract time.

Signed,

Joſeph Aſhe, Governour.
Joſia Child, Deputy.
Benj. Bathurſt.
Jer. Sambrooke.

Dated at *London*
17 *June*, 1685.

The Fourth Paper Received from the *Dutch Commiſſioners Inſtructors.*

To the Honorable Gentlemen Sir Joſeph Aſhe *Baronet, Governour of Engliſh* Eaſt-India-Company; *Sir* Joſia Child *Baronet*, *Deputy-Governour*; *Sir* Benjamin Bathurſt *and Sir* Jeremy Sambrooke, *Knights*; *Deputies of the ſaid Company for the Affairs of* Bantam.

ALthough the under-written Deputies of the *Eaſt-India-Company* of the United Provinces, cannot aſſure

aſſure themſelves well to underſtand the true ſenſe of the Memorial that they received from your Honours; yet they find themſelves obliged to Witneſs how much they are ſatisfied with the proteſtation they have made not long to defer the diſcuſſion of the Controverſies about *Bantam*, in the form preſcribed by the meeting in the Year, 167$\frac{4}{5}$. To which ſeeing the under-written Deputies have been a long time conformable; they ſhall be very glad that the ſaid controverſies may be debated as ſoon as poſſible, according to the ſame Form, before the Lords Commiſſioners that muſt decide it.

Signed,

G. Hooft
Jacob Van Hoorne
S. V. Bloquery.
A. Paets.

Dated at *Weſtminſter* 19th. *June*, 1685.

Whereupon the *Engliſh Commiſſioners Inſtructors* did preſent unto the Lords *Commiſſioners Deciſors* the following Paper; Together with their Demands for Dammages ſuſtained by the ſurprize of *Bantam*.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for determination of Differences, between the Engliſh *and* Dutch East-India-Companies, *occaſioned by the late ſurprize of* Bantam.

I. IN Obedience to Your Lordſhips commands intimated to us in the Robes Chamber at *White-Hall* the 17th. Inſtant; We do humbly preſent your Lord-

Lordſhips with Copies of all Papers that have paſſed between the *Dutch Commiſſioners Inſtructors* and our Selves ſince their Arrival in *England*.

We do humbly offer it to your Lordſhips as our Opinion, and the Opinion of all *Engliſh* Men, that have any knowledge of the Affairs of *India*; That nothing leſs than the withdrawing of all the *Dutch* Forces from *Bantam*, and the Territories thereof, belonging to both or either of the late Kings of *Bantam*, on the 14th. day of *March*, 168$\frac{4}{5}$. and the ſurrender of the Fort of *Bantam* unto His Majeſty undemoliſhed; can prevent the Dutch from being immediately Maſters of the entire Trade of *Pepper*. And what fatal conſequences to His Majeſty and His Kingdoms do depend upon ſuch their Engroſſing of that Trade, we have Demonſtrated in Writing to His late Majeſty of Bleſſed Memory: And the Memorial relating thereunto, now remains in the hands of the Clerks of His Majeſties Moſt Honourable Privy Council. And although His late Majeſty did only demand from the Dutch, the withdrawing of all their Forces from *Bantam*, &c. and the ſatisfying the *Eaſt-India-Company* for the dammages ſuſtained, by reaſon of the unjuſt ſurpriſal thereof; Our later advices from *India* have given us ſufficient Reaſons to juſtifie our further Demand of having the Fort of *Bantam* delivered to His Majeſty undemoliſhed, for the following Reaſons.

1. Becauſe (as we foreſaw when we humbly preſented our Memorial aforeſaid to His late Majeſtie.) The Dutch have ſince not only obſtructed but Hoſtilely invaded our Trade, and ſhot at our Servants with Bullets on the Coaſt of *Mallabar*, to deter and beat them off from that little remainder we had there of the *Pepper* Trade.

2. We

2. We ſince underſtand that the Dutch have ſo miſerably enthralled and impoveriſhed both the late Kings of *Bantam*, that they are not now both able to pay us 5 l. of that vaſt Debt they owe us, otherwiſe than by that Fort of *Bantam*, which was built with the Money the young King owed us, and the Guns mounted on the ſaid Fort are our own Guns, for which we were never paid.

3. Becauſe the Young King (as we have been credibly informed, and do believe) aſſaſſinated formerly our Agent and Factors (though for what Cauſe, or who inſtigated them thereunto we know not.) And now the Dutch ſay, it was He the ſaid Young King and not They, that commanded us away from *Bantam*: And therefore we dare not without a ſtrong Garriſon to defend us, truſt our Servants and Eſtates in his Dominions; neither will any go thither that are worth ſending, without ſuch ſecurity be provided for their Lives.

4. Becauſe if the Old King of *Bantam* had a right to *Bantam*, and to the Territories thereof. They are now His Majeſties by His Donation of them to the late King of ever Bleſſed Memory. If the Right thereof lyes (as the Dutch ſay) in the Young King, He hath been ſo inhumane, ungrateful, and bloody an Enemy to His Majeſties Subjects confeſſedly, without the leaſt Cauſe or Provocation on their part, that we humbly conceive His Majeſties Honour cannot be repaired without invading his City and Countrey: And the rather becauſe though he be called a King, he is in truth none, but a perfect Slave to the *Batavians*, and an Executioner of their will and pleaſure.

5. If the Dutch ſay the Young King is their Allie, and they are bound in honour to protect him: We ſay, by that Rule there can never be Peace between the

Eng-

Engliſh and the Dutch in *India*: And they may by as good Right eaſily make a Quarrel between any other *Indian* Princes and their Neighbours, or their own Sons or Brothers; and then take a ſide; and condition with the *prevailing* ſide to turn us and all other *Europeans* out of their Countries, and we muſt not revenge our Selves becauſe they will protect ſuch injured and injurious Princes as their Allies: Whereas by the Articles of Peace, the Engliſh and Dutch ought mutually to aſſiſt and help each other.

6. This is an old practice of the Dutch: So they made a quarrel with the *Macaſſars*, and when the differing Princes were equally matched, they aſſiſted one ſide which turned the ballance, and they conditioned with the prevailing ſide to turn the Engliſh (*Nominatim*) and all other *Europeans* out of their Countrey.

7. The Dutch were doing the ſame thing again between two Kings or *Rajas* on the Coaſt of *Mallabar*, when our laſt Letters came from that Coaſt.

8. If the Dutch ſay, the old King was aſſiſted by the Engliſh againſt his Son the Young King, and therefore he turned the Engliſh out of his Countrey: We Anſwer, That that is ſo falſe a ſuggeſtion, that we cannot think the Dutch themſelves believe it: And that it is as manifeſt as the Sun at noon day, That the Dutch having beguiled the young King into their power, to compaſs to themſelves the entire Trade of that place, compelled him to force the Engliſh out of his Dominions: Otherwiſe why did he at the ſame time force away the *French*, *Danes*, *Portuguez*, *Moguls*, *Gentues*, and other Nations againſt whom no ſuch pretence was or could be made.

On the whole matter, and out of a true and real ſence of our bounden Duty and Allegiance to His Ma-

Majeſty, and the vaſt Concernment *Bantam* is (not to us) but to His Majeſties Honour and Intereſt: We humbly propoſe that this Affair of the Reſtitution may be fully adjuſted before any Treaty be entred upon concerning the Dammages ſuſtained by His Majeſties *Eaſt-India* Company; of which notwithſtanding we herewith preſent your Lordſhips the beſt Accompt we can, until we receive Copies of thoſe *Batavia* Books which were loſt in the Ship, *Surrat Merchant*.

Signed,
Joſia Child, Deputy Govern.
Benjamin Bathurſt.
Jeremy Sambrook.

Dated 24th *June*, 1685.

The Engliſh Eaſt-India *Companies Demands from and upon the* Dutch Eaſt-India *Company, for Damages ſuſtained by them, by reaſon of the ſurprize of* Bantam.

1 THE *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company have thereby loſt their Factory, and all the buildings thereon depending, which they value at —— *l.* 25000.

2 They have loſt all their Priviledges purchaſed by many great Preſents given to the Kings, and the Great Men, which they value at —— *l.* 20000.

Carried over *l.* 45000.

3 The

Brought over	*l.* 45000
3 The Trade of that place is invaluable to the King and Kingdom; though we eſtimate it here for the Five Years we have been out of poſſeſſion but at ——	80000.
4 For Loſs upon the Sale of ſeveral Ships uſed and appropriated to the Trade of *Bantam*.	
VIZ. Pieces of Eight.	
On the *Return* —— 8000	
Formoſa —— 4000	
Tywan —— 2600	
Bantam Pink 3000	
Pieces of Eight 17600 at 5s.	4400.
5 For Loſſes on our Slaves, (being forced to give away ſeveral of them) their Diet at *Batavia*, their Paſſage to, and Dyet at *Surrat*, Pieces of Eight 1500—	375.
6 For our Factors Charge at *Batavia* (after they were forced from *Bantam*) when they could not manage the Companyes Trade, Pieces of Eight 16000——	4000.
7 For ſeveral Goods loſt in our Removal from *Bantam* to *Batavia*; and loſs on ſeveral ſent from thence, We eſtimate at ——	10000.
8 For ſeveral Debts owing to us by both the Kings and other Great Men, the Principal ——	50000.
Carried over	193775.

9 For

	Brought over	*l.* 193775
9	For Demorage of ſeveral Ships kept at *Batavia*, as the *Emoy Merchant*, *Kempthorne*, *Return*, *Formoſa*, and *Tywan*, which otherwiſe would have been loaden from *Bantam*. —— —— —— ——	10000.
10	The Loſs of the Ship *Surrat Merchant* being detained ſo long at *Batavia*, that ſhe was forced to go to *Sillebar* for *Pepper*; being kept ſo long in the Country, that ſhe was never heard of. —— ——	40000.
11	The Charge of our Removal from *Bantam* to *Batavia*, and thence to *Surrat*; and Loſs of Goods, of which we have no Accompt for want of our Books not yet received, we cannot be exact in, but eſtimate at —— —— —— —— —— ——	12000.
	The Loſs of *Bantam* for the *Pepper* Trade there for *England*, and the *China* and *South Seas* Trade driven from thence, is to the King and Kingdom invaluable.—	
	The Charge of a Fleet of 23 Sail of great Ships prepared for the Recovery of *Bantam*; and after they were ready to Sail, were diverted by His late Majeſties Command, upon the *Dutch* Embaſſadors ſollicitation, to the Company's Damage, at leaſt —— —— —— ——	100000.
	Total	355775.

When the Company ſhall return to the Poſſeſſion of *Bantam*, it will coſt them in Ships, Soldiers, Ammunition,

munition, and Fortifications, before they are fully ſettled, above 100000 Pounds.

Signed

Joſia Child, Deputy Governr.
Benjamin Bathurſt.
Jeremy Sambrook.

Dated 24th *June* 1685.

Another Paper preſented (in *French*) by the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners Inſtructers to the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors (with the Copies of the ſeveral Vouchers, making good our Demands.)

To the Moſt Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners appointed by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſtie for determining the differences between the Engliſh *and* Dutch East-India *Companies, according to the Treaty of* 1674.

May it pleaſe Your Lordſhips,

THE Deputies for the *Netherlands Eaſt-India* Company having on the 10*th* of this Inſtant *September*, requeſted before your Lordſhips to have Copies of what the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company do complain againſt them, and ſight of the Proofs. The ſaid *Eaſt-India* Company do herewith humbly preſent your Lordſhips with the Companies juſt complaints, and the Proofs thereof put into *French* by Sir *John Chardin*, which moſt of the Witneſſes are in Town ready to confirm. The ſaid Company do inſiſt upon that Memorial that was firſt preſented to His Majeſty; (of

 which

which the Copy is hereunto annexed) and that (with His Majeſties leave) the matter of the Reſtitution of *Bantam* to His Majeſties Subjects, may be firſt diſcuſſed and adjuſted. It having been already conſented to by the High and Mighty Lords, the *States General*, and the *Netherlands Eaſt-India* Company, that Reſtitution ſhould be made thereof, as appears by their Anſwer to the Memorial preſented by Sir *John Chardin* at the *Hague* the 21. *May*, 1683. And although His late Majeſty upon the humble Petition of His Majeſties *Eaſt-India* Company did formerly only demand from the *Dutch* the withdrawing of all their Forces from *Bantam*, and the Territories thereunto belonging, or which did belong to both, or either of the late Kings of *Bantam* on the 14*th* day of *March*, 168$\frac{4}{5}$. And the ſatisfying the *Eaſt-India* Company for the Damages ſuſtained by reaſon of the unjuſt ſurprizal thereof: Our later advices from *India* have given us ſufficient reaſon to juſtify our further demand of ſurrendring the Fort of *Bantam* undemoliſhed, before any Treaty be entred upon concerning the particular Damages ſuſtained by the Company: For which increaſe of our Demands we humbly offer to your Lordſhips the following Reaſons.

Eight of theſe Reaſons were the ſame as in the foregoing Paper of the 24*th* of *June*, with this Addition.

9ly. We are well aſſured, and hope to produce convincing proofs to your Lordſhips, that the *Dutch* of *Batavia* ſince they betrayed the young King of *Bantam* into their Power, have compelled him to ſign Articles in prejudice of the *Engliſh* Nation, and agreeable to thoſe in print which they made with the King of *Macaſſar*; the buſineſs of *Bantam* being but exactly the ſame Game played over again intirely, which they formerly acted at *Macaſſar*; and may do as many times

times more as they pleaſe: And we have reaſon to believe will, till they are poſſeſſed of all the *Eaſt-India* Trade excluſive to the other *European* Nations, if they be not forced by his Majeſty out of that Plea, by compelling them to make a juſt Reſtitution of *Bantam*.

And although we humbly conceive the notoriety of the Fact at *Bantam*, is ſufficient to convince all indifferent Judges of the Juſtice of our Complaint and Demands; and that to add any further proofs to thoſe we now exhibit to your Lordſhips, would be an idle interruption and waſting of your Lordſhips time, and as needleſs in this caſe as giving light to the Sun; yet if more proof ſhall be deſired, We have other ſufficient credible Witneſſes to produce to your Lordſhips to prove any part of our Charge, if your Lordſhips will require it.

We are
My Lords,
Your Lordſhips moſt Dutiful,
and moſt Obedient Servants,

Joſeph Aſhe, Governour.
Joſia Child, Deputy.
Benjamin Bathurſt.
Jeremy Sambrooke.

Dated 15th *Septemb.* 1685.

A List of the Papers delivered to the Lords Commissioners Decisors, attending the said Paper of the 15*th September*, 1685. (the Copies whereof do hereafter follow.)

No.

2 EXtract of Captain *Utbert's* Letter.
3 Extract of *Bantam* Consultation Book.
Deposition of *William Smith*, and *James Jeffcoate*.
Also of *James Harrison*.
And of *Geo. Gosnell*, *Ric. Knipe*, and *John Burdet*.
4 Deposition of Captain *John Fisher*.
5 Deposition of Mr. *Charles Sweeting*.
6 Deposition of Mr. *Nic. Waite*.
7 Deposition of Mr. *Ambrose Moody*.

Extract of Captain *John Utbert's* Letter to Mr. *Edward Rudge* Merchant in *London*.

Most Honoured Sir,

HAving an opportunity by the so sudden return of the *Amoy Merchant*, I have made bold to trouble you not only with the tediousness of our passage, (notwithstanding we were the first Ship that arrived) but of some passages which have hapned since my Arrival.

The 7*th* of *May* I came into *Bantam* Road, having two of your Factors come on Board with an Order to Sail directly for *Batavia*, where your Agent and Council was, and of the Destruction of *Bantam*, how it was in possession of the *Dutch*, and all burnt down.

I having

I having not Fourteen Gallons of Water in my Ship, was forced to go aſhore for a Boat load of Water, where I was Spectator of what I was told by the Factors: The young King hearing of my being aſhore, would have ſpoke with me, but he that was Chief of the *Dutch* would not permit him; ſo that the young King ſent me word, that if the Company had put in any Agent but a Madman and a Fool, he had never ſent for the *Dutch*; and the reſt of your Council ſo inferiour, being not in Power as an Agent to treat upon State Affairs: Having this from the King, I went aboard, and ſailed directly for *Batavia*; where I found the Agent and Council: And as the King had ſent me word, ſo I found the Agent, for he would not ſpeak one word to me, but ſometimes nod his Head, but eat and drink as well as the beſt; ſo that I delivered the Pacquet to the Council, whom I think are worthy Gentlemen, *&c.*

Signed,

Dated from *Polofe* the 20th *June*, 1682. *John Uther.*

Extract out of the Conſultation Books received from *Bantam.*

THeſe are to certifie whom it may concern, That this day, about Three or Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, *Jacob De Roy* entred our Factory with a File of *Dutch* Muſqueteers, accompanyed with *Pengran Natta Negana*, and many of his Army Attendants; and after a ſtrict ſearch into every of our individual Godongs (or Warehouſes) and Apartments

for Goods as they pretended loſt out of the *Dutch* Factory, did put a Lock upon one of the Honourable Companies Godongs Doors; and for the more ſecurity of the ſame, the ſaid *Jacob De Roy*, put his Seal thereon. To the truth whereof, we are ready on Oath when required, and ſubſcribe our Names in *Bantam* this 1. *April*, 1682.

Signed,

George Goſnall.
William Hodges.
John Burdet.
John Fiſher.

The Depoſition of William Smith, *and* James Jeffcott.

WE the Subſcribers, *William Smith*, Commander of the Honourable Companies Ship the *Return*; and *James Jeffcott*, Commander of the *Formoſa* Frigat, do Declare and Certifie, That about ſix of the Clock in the Evening we went off from the ſhore in the *Returns* Pinnace, to go on Board each of our Ships, and at the Rivers Mouth were detained as Priſoners aboard a *Dutch Sampan*, by order as they told us, of the Captain of the Ship *Europa*, that now rides *Admiral* in this Road. We deſired the Steerman of the *Sampan*, to ſend aboard the *Admiral*, for permiſſion to go on board our Ships, which after two or three hours ſtay, the Captain of the ſaid *Admiral* ſent us word by the aforeſaid Meſſenger, That the *Dutch* Commiſſioners *Major St. Martin*, and Captain *Tack* had

had given them Orders that no Engliſh Boats ſhould paſs without Licenſe from them; but it being late, and the firſt time, he did grant us liberty to go on Board our Ships, although he was aſſured he ſhould be ſeverely check't by the aforeſaid Commiſſioners. To the Truth whereof we are ready to depoſe Our Oaths when thereunto required; as Witneſs our hands this firſt of *April*, 1682. in *Bantam*.

Signed,

William Smith.
James Jeffcott.

The Depoſition of James Harriſon.

I *James Harriſon* Cooper of the Honourable Companies Ship *Return*, do Atteſt and Certifie, That about one of the Clock this Afternoon, going off in our Long-Boat from the Factory, Laden with Bales of *Long Cloth*, to carry on Board the *Tywan Frigat*; the Tyde being low, lay upon the Barr until four or five of the Clock; the water then flowing we got off, and Rowing without the River, met with *Jacob de Roy* a Dutch Lieutenant, who called to us, and bid us go back; and being out of the River came a ſmall Boat from the Dutch *Sampan* that lay to command the river, and likewiſe told us that we muſt go in again; which refuſing to do, came the Admiral's Long-Boat which lay at the Rivers mouth in call of the *Sampan*, being Mann'd and Gun'd came to us, commanding us alſo to go in, ſaying, that if we made any oppoſition they would kill my ſelf and all the *Laſcars* in the Boat:

and immediately thereupon took hold of the Painter, and Towed us from thence, and went with our Boat to the Factory, where ſhe was this night unladen. To the Truth whereof I am ready to depoſe my Oath when thereunto required; as Witneſs my Hand this firſt of *April*, 1682. in *Bantam*.

Signed,

James Harriſon.

The Depoſition of George Goſnall, Richard Knipe, *and* John Burdet.

WE the ſubſcribers do Declare and Certifie to all whom it doth or may Concern, That this Morning about 9 of the Clock the Young *Sultan* came with his own and ſeveral Dutch Guards to the *Hollands* Factory; from whence after ſome ſmall ſtay, they paſſed by our Factory, and enquired of the Health of our Agent Mr. *Francis Bowyer*; and then called *Pengran Juda Ningrat*, who after ſome diſcourſe had between them, came unto our Gate, and told Mr. *Nicholas Waite*, and Mr. *George Gosfright*, that the Young King ſent him to know how long it would be before all the Companies Servants went off: To which was anſwered that we were in daily expectation of a Ship from *Batavia*, which when arrived ſhould with all expedition Lade with the Honourable Companies Goods, which in their *Godongs* were conſiderable, and then give compliance to His Majeſties commands in withdrawing from hence, ſo he departed, and within a quarter of an hour after came to our Factory *Pengran Nata*

Nata Negana. who acquainted us the Kings pleaſure was, that without delay all Engliſh and other Servants belonging to the Honourable Company, ſhould this day depart and go aboard; but had liberty to ſeal up all their *Godongs* wherein any Goods were houſed, and when they had Shipping might Export them. And within half an hour after this meſſage, we had notice of the *Sultan*'s coming from the *Pavian*, and paſſing through *Chinarow* to the *Danes* Garden, who making ſome ſhort ſtay there, returned and came in at the back Gate of our Factory, where Mr. *Nicholas Wait*, and Mr. *George Gosfright* with ſundry others of the Companies Servants met him, and the ſaid Mr. *Nicholas Waite*, and Mr. *George Gosfright* deſired His Majeſties permiſſion to reſide upon the place till they had Shipping to Export our Honourable Maſters Eſtate and although moved twice, yet reſponded nothing to that point, ſaying only, That he had Ordered *Pengran Natta Negana* to Live in the Factory, and ſo marched out without admitting any further Reply: And within an hour after, the ſaid *Pengran*'s people and the ſaid *Pengran* came into the Factory, and took poſſeſſion of all the Chambers, except onely wherein Mr. *Nicholas Waite*, and Mr. *George Gosfright* reſided; who ſome time after went to Monſieur *Martin*, and Mr. *Tack* the Dutch Commiſſioners in the Fort, and in their abſence entred our Factory ſundry Dutch and other Soldiers belonging to them, and plundered moſt of the Chambers. The Truth whereof we are ready to confirm by Oath when required. Witneſs our Hands in *Bantam*, this 11th. day of *April* 1682.

Signed

George Goſnal.
Richard Knipe.
John Burdet.

The

The Depoſition of Captain John Fiſher.

I Had a houſe in *Bantam* which had been in poſſeſſion of ſeveral Engliſh Men for about 13 years; In which Houſe I kept Servants, and ſeveral Goods, for the moſt part Liquors; which I bought and ſold. The day after the Dutch Landed in *Bantam*, being the 29th. of *March.* 1682. I ſtood on a Platform in our Factory, and ſaw the Soldiers (under the Command of *De Roy* the Lieutenant of the Majors Company, pull down a ſilk Flagg, commonly called *St. George*'s Flagg; which I had by permiſſion and Order of the Council put upon my Houſe) ſeeing which I went with ſpeed towards my Houſe; near the entrance whereof, I ſaw the aboveſaid *De Roy* with part of the Flagg in his hand, which he had torn and given to his ſoldiers for Scarfs; who eſpying me, ordered his ſoldiers to ſtand upon their Guard, and keep me out of my houſe; two whereof knocked me down with the but-end of their Musquets, telling me I now had nothing to do with the houſe, nor any thing therein; and ſo took out my Goods being Houſhold Goods, four cheſts of *Claret*, four barrels of *Mum*, &c. and broke open ſome of the cheſts, and took out the heads of ſome of the barrels, and drank out part; the remainder by *Jacob*'s Order was carried away: Firſt, having put ſome *Batavia* Blacks in poſſeſſion of my houſe. After which ſeeing no remedy, I returned back to the Factory. The neareſt value of my Goods (beſides houſe) was about 600 Dollers.

At our Excluſion and departure from *Bantam*, the Council Ordered the *Halyardes* of our Flag, being *St. George*'s

George's, to be cut off close to the foot of the flag, and nailed to the Flag-staff, and leave the Flag flying; and one English Man by name (*Daniel Quick*) to remain upon the place, to acquaint the Commanders of our Ships which might arrive from *Europe*, &c. of departure of the Companies servants to *Batavia*, for which Port they were to proceed with their ships. About five days after our departure from *Bantam*, the Dutch soldiers went into our Factory, and Ordered their black servants to go up our Flag-staff and pull down the Flag. This information we had from some of the eminentest *China Merchants* in *Bantam*, particularly *Concho Chooancho Sankee*, and *Abdool Hallim*, the last whereof was a *Chinese* turned *Javee*.

Signed,

Dated the 4th. of *April*, 1683. *John Fisher.*

Memorial of the late Transactions at Bantam, *Extracted from the Companies General Letters, Received by the* Emoy Merchant, *Dated from* Batavia *the 23th. of* September, 1682. *And from* Mr. Charles Sweeting's *of the 17th.* ditto, *with the said* Sweeting's *Deposition thereupon.*

1. THat upon a difference depending, and a War broken out, between the old *Sultan* of *Bantam* and the Young *Sultan* his Son; the Dutch Government at *Batavia* pretending to assist the Young King, came with a Fleet of Ships and Prows, and attempted to Land at *Bantam*, on the 14th. of *March* 168½. but were

were beaten off by the Old Kings Forces, and forced to retreat with their Fleet to a greater distance from the Town, till further recruits might be had from *Batavia*; which arriving the 23th. of the same month of *March*; The Dutch General (the sieur *Martin*) Landed his Men at *Bantam* the 28th. who forced their way through the Old Kings Guards, which were placed between the Castle (in which the Young King was besieged by His Father) and the shoar, and were immediately let in by the Young King into the Castle, where they set up their Dutch colours, and so they did upon all other principal parts of the Town.

2. The next day being the 29th. the sieur *Caeffe* the Dutch Resident, with a File of Soldiers and several Carpenters, came into the back yard of the English Factory, and commanded the English Agent to pull down the Balconies, and to nail up all the windows; a Dutchman in his Company adding by way of threat, that if the Factory did not cause it immediately to be done, he would himself do it; and he accordingly did cause it immediately to be done.

3. The next day but one being the last day of the month of *March*, 1682. One of the Young Kings chief Officers called *Pengran Deepa Paneratt*, came to the English Factory with a Paper Writ in the *Mallay* Language, and said to be sent from the King, being an Order to the English with all possible speed to get their Goods and Effects on Board their ships and depart his Countrey: The said *Pengran* urged the English Agent and Factors to comply speedily with the said Order, as they tendred the said Kings displeasure, But the English Agent and Factors are assured that no such Order was given voluntarily by the King; the

Agent

Agent and Council when they were the day before to attend the King (to repreſent to him how they had been perfectly Neuters in the differences between him and the King His Father, and had given him no cauſe at all to be offended with them,) having perceived nothing by his words or actions towards them, of any intent in him to drive the Engliſh out of his Countrey. And it is certain there was a great diſpute between the Young King and the Dutch Major, before he could be brought to give any ſuch Order, but being himſelf under the power of the Dutch he was forced to do it.

4. When the Engliſh ſaw themſelves in ſuch danger, and not only their Houſes and other Goods on ſhoer forcibly taken from them, but their *Powder* alſo from on Board their ſhips, commanded to ſhore; (as was done out of the ſhip *Return* on the 3d. of *April*,) they Laded what Goods and Effects they could in that hurry get together, in the Countrey Boats, in Order to put them on Board the Engliſh ſhips then near at hand. Whilſt this was doing they met with no hindrance from the Young Kings ſubjects or ſouldiers that were on ſhoar; but when they came up to the Dutch Guards at Sea, they were ſtopped and told that they (the Guards) were ordered not to ſuffer any Goods to be brought from the ſhoar to the Engliſh ſhips, and that if the Engliſh did attempt further, to get on Board their ſhips, they would fire upon them; upon which the Engliſh and their Boats were forced to return back.

5. Of this the Engliſh made their complaint to the Dutch Major; who in a ſmiling manner told them, all was by Order of the Young King, (though none of the Natives

Natives, or the Kings ſoldiers, had any hand in theſe violences; all being directed by Dutch Officers, and executed by Dutch ſoldiers. And this is the more notorious, in that the Young King himſelf told the French Chief in the preſence of the Dutch *Commiſſioners*, (when the ſaid Chief addreſſed himſelf to him to have four cheſts of Treaſure, that had been taken from him reſtored;) That he (the ſaid King) knew nothing of the cauſe of his complaint; for that he neither had nor would prejudice him, nor the Engliſh, nor the *Danes*, nor any other Strangers that were Trading in His Countrey: Therefore if he (the *French Cheif*) had any wrong done him ſince the Landing of the Dutch at *Bantam*, (the King told him) he muſt apply himſelf to the ſaid Dutch *Commiſſioners*, or to the General at *Batavia*, for Reparation.

6. On the 11th. of *April* the Dutch ſouldiers entred and ran-ſackt all the Chambers in the Engliſh Factory, carrying away whatſoever they found there; but the *Java*'s (that is the Natives) did not deal ſo unjuſtly with them, permitting the Factors to ſeal the Companies Warehouſes, and promiſing to ſecure them.

7. On the 12th. of *April* the Engliſh left *Bantam*; and to ſave themſelves, and what they could of their Maſters Goods and Effects, imbarqued upon their ſhips; leaving the Engliſh Flag (commonly called St. *George*'s Flag) flying upon the Factory where it had ſtood for ſo many years before; but this Flag was ſoon taken down by the Dutch, and their Flag ſet up in the ſtead of it; and ſo had another Flag of St. *George*'s ſet up upon another Houſe in *Bantam*, being pulled down by One *Jacob de Roy* Leiutenant of the afore-

aforeſaid Majors Company, on the 29th. of *March*, (that was the very next day after the Dutch Landed there.) And the ſaid Flag being taken down was by the ſaid *de Roy*, with his own hands torn in pieces, and given among the ſouldiers to wear for Scarffs.

Charles Sweeting Merchant, late Factor, and one of the Council for the Engliſh *Eaſt-India Company* at *Bantam*; and afterwards reſiding with the reſt of the ſaid Council at *Batavia*, maketh Oath: That the matters contained in the two firſt Paragraphs of the Memorial aforegoing is certainly true, to this Deponents own knowledge. And that the other five following Paragraphs he beleives to be True, having heard the ſame from divers credible Witneſſes in that Countrey. And that four of the five laſt Paragraphs of the Memorial, are truly Extracted from the Engliſh *Eaſt-India Companies* Letters from their Agent and Councel at *Batavia*, dated the 17th. and 23th. of *September*, 1682. The laſt Paragraph is proved by Captain *Fiſher*'s Affidavit, to which he refers, and verily beleives the ſame to be true, as therein ſet down.

Signed,

Charles Sweeting.

Sworn the 31th. of *May* 1683.
before *Sir Will. Beverſham*
Maſter in *Chancery*.

The

The Depoſition of Mr. Nicholas Waite.

Nicholas Waite late of *Bantam* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, Merchant; maketh Oath as followeth.

1. That upon a difference depending, and a Warr broken out, between the Old *Sultan* of *Bantam*, and the young *Sultan* his Son; The *Dutch* Government at *Batavia* pretending to aſſiſt the young King, came with a Fleet of Ships and Prowes, and attempted to land at *Bantam* on the 14*th*. *March*, 168½. but were obliged to retreat at ſome diſtance from the Town, till further Recruits might be had from *Batavia*; which arriving the 23. of the ſame Month of *March*, the *Dutch* General *Sieur Martin* landed his Men at *Bantam* the 28*th*, who forced their way through the old King's Guards, which were placed between the Caſtle (in which the young King was beſieged by his Father) and the ſhoar, and were immediately let in by the young King into the Caſtle, where they ſet up their *Dutch* Colours, and ſo they did upon all other principal parts of the Town.

2. The next day being the 29*th*, the Seignior *Caeſſe*, the *Dutch* Reſident, with a File of Soldiers, and ſeveral Workmen, came on the back ſide of the *Engliſh* Factory, and commanded the *Engliſh* Agent to pull down the Balconyes, and to nail up all the Windows looking that way: An Officer in his Company adding by way of Threat, that if the Factory did not cauſe it immediately to be done, he would himſelf do it; and it was cauſed immediately to be done.

3. The

3. The next day but one, the laſt day of the Month of *March*, 1682. One of the young Kings Chief Officers called *Pengran Deepa Panneratt*, came to the *Engliſh* Factory, with a Paper writ in the *Mallay* Language, and ſaid to be ſent from the King, being an Order to the *Engliſh*, with all poſſible ſpeed, to be gone with their Effects aboard their Ships; the ſaid *Pengran* urged the *Engliſh* Agent and Factors to comply ſpeedily with the ſaid Order, as they tendred their own Lives, and the King's Diſpleaſure: But the *Engliſh* Factors are aſſured, that the King uſed to put his Seal to all Orders ſent to them, and to that ſaid Paper was neither Hand nor Seal: And the Agent and Council when they were the day before to attend the King, (to repreſent to him how they had been perfectly Neuters in the difference between him, and the King his Father; and had given him no cauſe at all to be offended with them:) Having perceived nothing by his Words or Actions towards them, of any intent in him, to drive the *Engliſh* out of his Country; but on the contrary, declared in preſence of ſeveral *Dutch* Officers, that he alwayes did and would ſtill believe, that the *Engliſh* were his Friends: And it is certain, that after the ſaid Paper was brought to the *Engliſh* Factory, that the Council could have no admittance to the King, though ſeveral times they went into the Caſtle, and deſired leave of the *Dutch* Commiſſioners.

4. When the *Engliſh* ſaw themſelves in much danger, eſpecially when ſome of their Officers made it their buſineſs to ſuborn Witneſſes, as was told the Factors by the very Perſons that they endeavoured to corrupt, and that a *Dutch* Lieutenant with a File of Soldiers ſealed up a *Warehouſe* in the Factory; and not only their Horſes and other Goods on ſhoar forcibly

taken from them, but their Powder alſo from on board their Ships commanded to ſhoar (as was done out of the Ship *Return* on the 3*d April*.) They loaded what Goods and Effects they could in that hurry get together, in the Companies Boats, in order to put them on board the *Engliſh* Ships then in *Bantam* Road. Whileſt this was doing they met with no hindrance from the young King's Subjects or Soldiers; but when they came up to the *Dutch* Guards at the Mouth of the River, they were ſtopt, and told that the Guards were ordered not to ſuffer any Goods to be brought from the ſhoar to the *Engliſh* Ships, and that if the *Engliſh* Men in the ſaid Boats did attempt further to get on Board their Ships, they would fire upon them: Upon which the *Engliſh* and their Boats returned to the Factory Gate.

5. Of this the *Engliſh* made their complaint to the *Dutch* Commiſſioners, who told them, all was by Order of the King; though none of the Natives, or the King's Soldiers appeared (to the knowledge of the *Engliſh*) in theſe violences, all being executed by *Dutch* Soldiers. And this is the more notorious, in that the young King himſelf told the *French* Chief, (as the ſaid Chief acquainted the *Engliſh* Factors) that in the preſence of the *Dutch* Commiſſioners, when the ſaid Chief addreſſed to him to have ſome Cheſts of Treaſure reſtored, that had been taken from him; That he the ſaid King knew nothing of the Cauſe of his Complaint, and that he neither had nor would prejudice him; nor the *Engliſh*, nor the *Danes*, nor any other Strangers that were Trading in his Country. Therefore if he (the ſaid Chief) had any wrong done him ſince the landing of the *Dutch* at *Bantam*, the King told him he muſt apply himſelf to the ſaid *Dutch* Com-

Commiſſioners or to the General of *Batavia* for Reparation.

6. On the 11*th April*, the *Dutch* Soldiers entred and ranſackt all the Chambers of the young men in the Factory; but the *Javaes* (that is, the Natives) did not deal ſo with them; they permitting the Factors to ſeal the Companies Warehouſes, and promiſing to ſecure them.

Signed,

Sworn the 16th *Sept.* 1685. before Sir *John Moore*. *Ni. Waite.*

The Relation and Depoſition of Ambroſe Moody, *who lived in* Bantam *five years, and was there a Priſoner Seven Months by the* Dutch.

SOme few dayes after the *Dutch* landed in *Bantam*, in the Month of *April*, 1682. ſeveral *Dutch* Soldiers came into the *Engliſh* Factory, and ſtole out ſeveral things; and Twelve of them broke open the Chamber Door of the aforeſaid *Ambroſe Moody*, and carried away all that was therein, *viz.* Three Pecul of *Aggula-wood*, Sixty Muſquets, One Cheſt of fine Tea-Pots, One Barrel of Mum, and Fifteen dozen of Pottle Bottles, and Two dozen of Wine, and ſeveral Cloths, Books and Bedding, and one Caniſter of *China-Tobacco*, &c.

The *Engliſh* being all ordered to leave *Bantam*; the ſaid *Moody* went to *Batavia* with the Agent, *&c.* where he ſpent above Four Months time; and being inform'd that one *Nynahaſſin* a *Moor-man*, and others who were indebted to the ſaid *Moody*, was gone to *Terrytyaſſa*, (the Palace of the old King of *Bantam*,) he having an opportunity, went thither to demand his Debts: And upon his arrival, he requeſted the favour of the King, that the ſaid *Nynahaſſin* might be ſummoned to Court to give an accompt why he did not pay the ſaid *Moody*: But when he came, he told the King, that in the time of the Wars of *Bantam*, he had delivered to the ſaid *Moody*, and Mr. *William Hodges* to the value of 7000 Rs. $\frac{8}{8}$ in Goods; upon which the old King adviſed the ſaid *Moody* to write to the Council of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company in *Batavia*, and deſire them to ſend word to the *Sultan*, what was the real value of the ſaid Goods; They being in their poſſeſſion, were able to give an accompt of their true value; and if they would not ſatisfie the ſaid *Nynahaſſins* Debt, then he would give him order to ſeize upon all his Concerns. So the ſaid *Moody* wrote to *Batavia*, and waited in *Terrytyaſſy* about two Months for an Anſwer: But it being troubleſome times, could get none: So he reſolved to return to *Batavia* himſelf, but the King adviſed him not to go directly for *Batavia*, for fear of being cut off; but to go to *Cherringyen*, and ſtay till arrival of an *Engliſh* Ship; which he did, but could meet with none, until the latter end of *December*, the *Surrat Merchant* being in ſight, the ſaid *Moody* could not procure a Boat to go on board; it being ordered by the *Java's*, that none ſhould go on board of an *Engliſh* Ship. So he reſolved to go to *Bantam* in a *Java Prow*, to take his paſſage for *Batavia*: But upon his arrival at the *Boome*

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in *Bantam*, the *Dutch* ordered him to come aſhoar, and immediately ſtopt him as Priſoner, and the next day put about Twenty Five pound weight of *Iron* upon his legs; the ſaid *Moody* demanded the reaſon of their unjuſt Action; and had for Anſwer, that he muſt confeſs that he was ſent by the Agent and Council of the *Engliſh* Nation, to aſſiſt the old King of *Bantam* againſt them, and then he ſhould be diſcharged, but not before: He replyed, that if he ſhould confeſs that, it would be falſe, and would rather dye in Priſon than confeſs it.

In the time of the ſaid *Moody*'s Impriſonment in *Bantam*, one *David Oorly*, and *William Harmenſon*, with one *Chriſtian Inſon*, and *Phillip Aldes*, and ſeveral other *Dutch* Soldiers, did declare, they met with but little plunder in *Bantam*, except what they had out of the *Engliſh* Factory; which by their own confeſſion, was conſiderable. Some part of the ſaid Plunder the aforeſaid *Moody* did ſee in the hands of the *Dutch*, *viz.* Pepper, and ſmall Arms, and Armourers Tools; ſome of the Chirurgeons Inſtruments and Medicines, and Bottles, (which they ſaid had been full of Wine) and part of the *Mallay* Library, and Books of Accompts, and other Writings of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company; which ſupplyed the *Dutch* Soldiers for ſix Months time, for Cartridges. The aforeſaid *Dutch* Soldiers at the *Boome* did declare, that ſome of them had played away to the value of One Thouſand *Rs.* $\frac{8}{4}$ a Man in a days time, of thoſe Goods which were plundred out of the *Engliſh* Factory.

The ſaid *Moody* being in the old King's Palace, the 5*th* of *November* 1682. did hear him ſay, that he had nothing in his Territories but what he had received

from the *Engliſh*, and to them he would give it again, with the poſſeſſion of all his Forces, upon the arrival of the firſt *Engliſh* Ships; and *Pengran Probaya* the General of all his Forces, did likewiſe declare, that he would ſurrender up his Charge.

The *Dutch* being landed at *Tancoratt*, the *Javans* all left *Terrytyaſſy*, except the *Sultan*, two *Pengrans*, and two *Engliſh* men which were employed as Gunners; at ſight whereof the King being troubled, ſet fire to the Palace himſelf, and fled up the Hills; and about a Month after, the young King ſent to his Father, and promiſed him his Freedom and Liberty, if he would come and live with him in the Fort; who conſented to it upon the following terms, *viz.* (as he was informed.) That the *Engliſh French* and *Danes* might have the ſame liberty that they had formerly; and that the *Dutch* Renegado ſhould be turned out of the Fort; and that when he came in, no *Dutch-man* ſhould ſtir from his Quarters; which was conſented to. But three dayes after he was in the Caſtle, the *Dutch* deſired the Son to demand his Father's Treaſure; who told him that he had given it all to his Son *Pengran Probaya*, who is gone up the Hills with Four Thouſand *Macaſſars* and *Mallayans*.

The 18*th July* 1683, all the *Engliſh* being going from *Batavia* for *Surrat*, the *Dutch* Council in *Bantam* ſent for the aforeſaid *Ambroſe Moody*, and after Examination diſcharged him, and ordered him to take his paſſage to *Batavia* in a *Dutch* Ship.

When the two *Engliſh* Men which had been with the old King came down the Hills, the *Javans* carryed them before the Chief of the *Dutch*, who ordered them to go before the young King; who when he ſaw them,

them, gave them their liberty to go where they pleaſed: But three dayes after the *Dutch* ſent to the *Pengran* (who lives in the *Engliſh* Factory) and ordered him to keep the *Engliſh* Gunners cloſe Priſoners; All which was told and affirmed to him by the Brother of the ſaid *Pengran*.

The 22th. of *Auguſt* 1683. The Agent and Council of the Engliſh Nation ſet ſail from *Batavia* for *Surat*; at which time the Dutch had Wars with the King of *Jambee*, and the King of *Jehore*; and on the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*, and with *Rogia Pelatta* the King of *Macaſſar*, who formerly ſerved the Dutch, but is now fled from them with his Forces, and dayly *Mullayans* and *Macaſſars* go from *Batavia* and *Bantam* to his aſſiſtance. The Dutch at *Amboina* ſent this year (as he hath heard ſeveral of them confeſs) Fifty Dutchmen to *Batavia* in Irons becauſe they began to Revolt.

Sometime before the Engliſh left *Batavia*, the Dutch had been a fitting of nine ſhips and a Fleet of Prowes to go againſt *Macaſſar*; but finding they had not men ſufficient to man them, were forced to forbear till next year.

Now they ſuffer no *Java* to wear either Launce or Creaſe, or any other Weapon; and the beſt *Java* that is in *Bantam*, muſt pull off his Cap to any Dutchman. Although the Dutch have not above Three or Four Hundred Men in *Bantam*, yet the Young King hath not power to act any Thing; and all *Javans* pay to the Dutch at their Marriage Ten *Rs.* ⅝, and Two *Rs.* ⅝ per month for each Fiſhing Prow, and Two Ditto a year Head-money; and ſeveral other Taxes which makes the *Javans* daily run from *Bantam* to

Pengran Probaya: So that now he hath about Ten Thousand Men in the Field, and is in expectation that the English will send to His assistance.

The Dutch Received the Letters which were sent by the Ambassadors, and interpreted them as they pleased: And would not suffer the Ambassadors, nor no *Java* to speak to the Young King, but by their Linguester.

The Young King with his own Hands did crease his Uncle *Pengran Coloone*, and keeps his Brothers which came in, fast in irons: *Pengran Keedull* did come in with the Old King; but finding how severe the Young King was, made his escape with several other great Men.

The Dutch could not perswade the Young King to sign to their Articles; at which they are much troubled.

The Dutch have perswaded the Young King to turn out of *Bantam* all *Europeans*, the *Moors*, *Banyans*, and the *Chineses*,

In *January*, 168$\frac{2}{3}$, *Ambrose Moody* did see in *Bantam* the Two great brass Guns which came from *Tonqueen*; which (he thinks) the *Company* have not charged to accompt.

The Young King of *Bantam* must pay to the Dutch for every White Man that they lose in the Wars, or by sickness, Thirty Rs. $\frac{8}{8}$ and Twenty for each Black. They have lost already by their own confession Fifteen Hundred *Europeans* by sickness and by the Warrs, since the 18th. of *July*, 1683. the *Chief* of the Dutch was poisoned in *Bantam*; and very oft as the soldiers go to Market, they are killed with Clubs.

The Young King, by instigation of the Dutch, keeps His Father close prisoner; and suffers onely one slave-

ſlave-Woman to bring him Victuals, which ſhe puts in at a Window, and keeps Centinel always at the door.

In the time of the aforeſaid *Moody*'s impriſonment, there was ſent to him in *Bantam*, from Mr. *Gurney* which did belong to the *Kempthorne*, a Letter by the Hands of *Nicholas Dios*; which he did ask leave of the Dutch to deliver, and had conſent; but within two days after, the Dutch put the ſaid *Dios* in priſon, and would not diſcharge him before the Engliſh came from *Batavia*, which was about five months time after his firſt impriſonment.

Signed,
Ambroſe Moody.

I *Ambroſe Moody* above-named do own the foregoing Relation or Narrative to which my name is ſubſcribed, to be drawn by my ſelf, and of my own Hand-Writing; And I do make Oath that all and every particular therein is true, according to what I have heard from very credible perſons, or been my ſelf an Eye-witneſs of, as the ſame is expreſt by me in the ſaid Narrative.

Signed,
Sworn the 25th. of *June*, 1684. *Ambroſe Moody.*
before *Sir John Moore.*

The

The Dutch Commiſſioners Inſtructors their Firſt Paper preſented to the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors.

To the moſt Honourable Lords my Lords the Commiſſioners appointed by the King of Great Brittain, *and the Gentlemen appointed Commiſſioners by the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, for the Deciſion of Differences ariſen between the* Eaſt-India-Company *of* England *and that of the ſaid Provinces, upon the Subject-matter of* Bantam.

Moſt Honourable Lords,

AS the Directors of the *Eaſt-India-Company* of the United Provinces have been very ſenſibly moved to ſee that the differences of *Bantam* have been able to cauſe a difference between the two Companies, whoſe intereſt is ſo much never to be diſ-united; ſo they have been very glad to underſtand, that it hath pleaſed his Majeſty to name four Lords as Illuſtrious by the Qualities of their minds, as of their birth and office, to labour jointly with the Deputies of the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, in the deciſion of the ſaid differences; and to prevent by the wayes of Juſtice and Equity, this coldneſs from ever being capable of ſowing ſeeds of bitterneſs, which might be able to deſtroy the remainder of this brotherly love which ought to be the Bond of Union, and good Intelligence between the two Companies.

The under-written Deputies of the Company of the ſaid Provinces, who have the honour to defend before your Excellencies, the Right and the Innocency of

their

their Company; to ſpare your Excellencies the trouble of an obſcure and perplext diſcourſe, will endeavour as much as it is poſſible for them, to unfold the matter, and to govern their Defence by the order of nature, which enlightens with its clearneſs, the ſubject propoſed to be treated of: and deviding, for this reaſon, their anſwer into two principal parts; they will conſider in the firſt place, the nature of the demand of the Engliſh Company in its proper ſcope; and will afterwards examine upon what it is founded.

As to the firſt point, ſince the demand ought to be the Baſis and foundation of a Judicial Deciſion; the underwritten Deputies could have wiſhed that the Commiſſioners of the Engliſh Company, in relation to the point of their Re-eſtabliſhment in *Bantam*, would have explained with more clearneſs than they have done in their Memorial which they exhibit inſtead of a demand; for although there be there mentioned the Reſtitution of *Bantam*, and the delivery of the Fort of the ſaid Town, and laſtly the recalling of the *Dutch* forces from *Bantam*, and out of all the Territories which depend upon the ſaid Town, and that whole Kingdom almoſt, in the ſame terms with the Memorial of the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Engliſh Company, of the Tenth and of the Seventeenth of *June*; wherein, beſides the re-calling of the *Hollanders* Forces, they pretend that the Town of *Bantam* ſhould be reſtored (as they word it) into the hands of His Majeſty: The under-written Deputies could never without difficulty, nor can yet believe, that the expreſſion concerning the Reſtitution of *Bantam* could be expected to be underſtood literally. For ſince before the laſt War of *Bantam*, the Engliſh Company had in the Capital City but a houſe

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and Reſidence, without having had there, or pretended to, any Right or Territory; it's unconceivable with what appearance of Juſtice it can pretend to that which it never poſſeſt, and to what it hath never had any real pretence founded upon propriety (*Dominion*) which not only according to the Civil Law, but alſo according to that of Nature, ought to be the ground of a real action (*Rei vindicatio*:) beſides that it is not to be comprehended, to demand more than it hath loſt, *viz.* The City and Fort of *Bantam* inſtead of a Houſe which the Company there poſſeſt, and of which the King of *Bantam* hath driven the Engliſh out of *Bantam*: and from whom doth the Engliſh Company demand the City and Fort of *Bantam*? From the Company of *Holland* which enjoys there only a bare Reſidence, without any Right of Territory or Authority, which is intirely inherent in the perſon of the King. But how ſhould they diſpoſe of the City of *Bantam*? And in what manner ſhall they put it into the Hands of the Engliſh? ſhall they drive away the King of *Bantam* from it? Whom notwithſtanding the Honour which the late King of Great *Brittain* (of glorious Memory) did him by the Reception of his Ambaſſadors, and the great reſpects which the Engliſh Company ſhewed to him in the Letter they Writ to him in the Year, 1682, They would now make paſs for a pitiful fellow and a ſlave to *Batavia*. But it may be they would have the Dutch Company make the King of *Bantam*, yeild up the ſaid Town to the Engliſh; But in what manner? Probably by threatning the *Indian* Prince to leave him to the mercy of his Enemies, by withdrawing the *Dutch* Troops from *Bantam*. But if the government of *Batavia* be obliged to maintain and protect the King againſt his Enemies, (as it is really and effectually engaged to do) muſt they break their word

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and falſifie their faith to accommodate the Engliſh Company in *Bantam*? This would be unjuſt, and by conſequence morally impoſſible, as are all things which cannot be compaſſed with Juſtice and publick Faith; which there is as much obligation to keep with an *Indian* Prince, as there is with the moſt conſiderable and moſt potent King of the whole Earth.

Againſt which, the politick remark of the Commiſſioners of the Engliſh Company in the 5th. Paragraph of their demand, ſignifies nothing; where they ſay, "That 'to alledge the obligation of protecting an Allye, is but 'a politick artifice to Baniſh for ever peace between 'the Engliſh and the Dutch in *India*; becauſe there will 'be nothing more eaſie than to make War by theſe 'means between any other Princes and their Neigh'bours, or their Sons or Brothers; and then take a ſide, 'and condition with the prevailing ſide, to exclude the 'Engliſh and all other *Europeans*.

For although it would be a very baſe and Criminal action, to make quarrels between *Indian* Princes, eſpecially with an intention to make advantage of them againſt the *Europeans*; yet no man in his Right ſenſes can doubt, but that according to the Law of Nations, it is Lawful for any *Europeans* to make Treaties and Alliances with *Indian* Princes, which make a very conſiderable part of man-kind; and that the abuſe which may be made of this, is no more able to take away this liberty, than evil uſage which *European* Princes may make, and do very often, of their Alliances, can deprive them of their Right of making them when they think fit.

That

That the Artifice, of which the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners ſpeak, *viz.* of making a War between the *Indian* Princes, to exclude the *Engliſh* from the Trade, (as they ſay in the Sixth and Seventh Paragraphs of their demands) is an old and diſcovered trick of the *Dutch*, they will never prove: But it will be ſeen on the contrary, in the ſequel of this Anſwer, that the Government of *Batavia* cannot be accuſed of having either kindled or fomented the War of *Bantam* (of which is now treated) or perfidiouſly drawing the young King under their Yoke; but by want of Charity, and a paſſionate Spirit, which diſcovers it ſelf in the End of their Demands; wherein they ſeem to wiſh, His Majeſty would decide by force of Armes, an Affair upon which on each part, we ought with a Spirit of Submiſſion and Acquieſcency, to wait for the judgment of your Excellencies.

As to the ſecond point, *viz.* The Juſtice of the Demand, and the Ground upon which it is founded; which ought to be the truth of the Complaints of the *Engliſh* Company againſt that of *Holland* upon the matter of *Bantam*; the underwritten Perſons can't doubt, but that your Excellencies will think fit and proper, before the matter be entred into, that it be examined if it be true, that on the parts of the High and Mighty Lords the *States-General*, and on that of the *Dutch* Company, it hath been agreed (as the Commiſſioners of the *Engliſh* Company do alledge) that Reſtitution ſhould be made of *Bantam*; the diſcuſſion of which Affair as a preliminary (*Queſtio prejudicialis*) ought to precede the examination of the truth of the Complaints, in which conſiſts the principal cauſe; for, in Effect, the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners would have reaſon, if the Affair concerning the Reſtitution of *Bantam* were

were determined by their High and Mightineſſes, and the Company of *Holland* not to ingage themſelves in a long Suit, being able to make an end of the Affair, without breaking their Heads with ſo many Diſputes; but as theſe Gentlemen have been miſtaken in writing of a few Lines, as it appears by their Anſwer of 27*th July* to the Memorial of us the underwritten, of the 19*th* of the ſame Month, where the word of Deciſors, at which they are ſo angry, is not to be found; but that of Negotiators is uſed; 'tis not much to be wondred at, that they ſhould be miſtaken in the Explication of the Anſwer of the *States General* to the Memorial of Sir *John Chardin*, to which they refer in their Demand.

Their High and Mightineſſes love juſtice too much, to have been willing to diſpoſe of a Town that did not belong to them, and to which they had no right: It is true, that they offered not only, not to hinder the reſettlement of the *Engliſh* in *Bantam*, from being obſtructed either by the *Dutch* Company, or any of their Subjects, but alſo to further it themſelves, and to make the ſaid Company to aſſiſt them in it; which is far from that which the Deputies of the *Engliſh* Company ſay in their Demands.

But it being important to prove here, that the *Engliſh* Company cannot, at this time, take hold of the Anſwer of their High and Mightineſſes, no more than of the advances which the Company of *Holland* made in the year 1683, towards the accommodating the Differences which the War of *Bantam* had made to ariſe between the two Companies; who muſt have recourſe to what paſſed between Sir *John Chardin* and the Deputies of the *Dutch* Company on the ſubject of the ſaid Differences.

It

It is certain, that at that time it was not known in what condition the Affairs of *Bantam* were; Whether the War between the King of *Bantam* yet lasted, or whether it was ended; and if it were determined, whether it were done by a treaty, or by force of Arms; if by Arms which of the two the Father or the Son, remained Conqueror, and Master of the Kingdom.

It being also less known whether the Son, (in case that by the Auxiliary Arms he was resettled in his Throne) had not granted to the Company of *Holland*, in recompence of their Assistance, some right in *Bantam*; by virtue of which they might have been able to dispose of the reestablishment of the *English* in their former Residence. Besides, that the *Dutch* Company might reasonably promise themselves, that the King of *Bantam* who owed his Deliverance from the Oppression in which he was, to the Auxiliary Arms of the Company, would not be displeased, that to be assured that the *English* would never assist his Father against him, they had engaged to cause the *English* to be resettled, in their former Habitation; which Consideration would not have place any more, after that the Father was reduced under the Power of his Son.

In these uncertainties the *Dutch* Company made some Advances, and Sir *John Chardin* drew up a project of Accommodation between the two Companyes, wherein it is spoken of the withdrawing the *Dutch* Forces from *Bantam*, and of what each of the Companyes should be obliged to do in the Cases therein specifyed. But it having pleased Mr. *Chudleigh* and Sir *John Chardin* to break up (somewhat abruptly) the Negotiation which was already very far advanced, and that it pleased the *English* Company to refuse all the Offers as well of the *States General*, as those which the Em-

Embaſſador *Citters* made here in *London* in the Name and on the behalf of the Company of the *United Provinces*; after the return of the ſaid Sir *John Chardin*, the laſt Company did not think it proper to follow the Negotiation, with which my Lord Embaſſador *Citters* was charged, upon the foot of thoſe offers which had been deſpiſed, and by which they were, by conſequence, no more tyed, eſpecially when in the latter end of the year 1683, they underſtood by Letters from *India*, that the War of *Bantam* was ended, with advantage to the Son, who remained in poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Bantam*, the Father being made Priſoner, and the Rebels Power overcome; without (however) having granted to the *Dutch* Company any Right, by virtue of which they might be able to ſettle the *Engliſh* again in *Bantam*.

To what purpoſe is it then to alledge at this time, the Anſwer of the *States General* to the Memorial of Sir *John Chardin*, after that they have publickly refuſed their offers, and propoſed new Conditions, which appeared to their High and Mightineſſes ſo much out of all reaſon, that they would not ſo much as allow them to give ſo much as an Ear to them, as it appears by the Reſolution of their High and Mightineſſes quoted B. How can the *Engliſh* Company then imagine, that excepting at preſent the offers which they refuſed two years ago, the *Dutch* Company ſhould think themſelves obliged to it, after the change of Affairs which hath happened at *Bantam*.

Have not they declared that after the ſaid change the Treaty could not continue any longer, upon the foot of the Offers which they had rejected, with ſo much diſdain? And although they had not declared it, was it

not a thing visible and evident of it self, to conclude a project, which supposing a perfect uncertainty of the Affairs of *Bantam*, contain causes which at present cannot happen: Besides, it is not to be conceived how the *English* Company after having chosen themselves the way of decision in pursuance of the year 1674, and 1675, and prest for this Effect, the Nomination of the deciding Commissioners, can at present make use of the offers and projects of Accommodation, which they themselves caused to be broken off; and which besides has nothing of Common, with a judicial discussion, in which the two Companyes are at present engag'd; and from which they can't dismiss themselves, to return to the Treaty, but by a Common Consent: the underwritten Deputies of the Company of *Holland* having proved at present, that neither from the offers of their High and Mightinesses, nor those of the said Company of *Holland*, the *English* Company can infer any thing which is capable of making good their Demands; we will now pass to the second point, which is, that of the justice of the Complaints of the *English* Company, and will Examine in them, first their Nature, and in what they consist, and will consider in the second place, the strength of the proofes which have been delivered to the underwritten, to make them good.

As to the first point, the *English* Company had represented to the King of Great *Brittain* of Glorious Memory, as it appears by the Letter his Majesty wrote to the aforesaid Lords the States General, dated the 23th. *April* 1683, that the Sieur St. *Martin* Commander in Chief of the *Dutch* Forces and Ships, (which the Government of *Battavia* had sent to the assistance of the King of *Bantam*) had committed great violences upon the Factors, Servants and Effects, of the

the *Engliſh* Company at *Bantam*, even to the diſpoſſeſſing them of, and driving them from, their antient reſidence; and Mr. *Chudleigh* then Envoy from his ſaid Majeſty to the States General, ſays in the Memorial, which he preſented to them in the Month of *May* of the ſaid Year 1683, that the King of *Great Brittain* his Maſter, having underſtood by the complaints of his Company of Merchants Trading into the *Eaſt-Indies*, in what an extraordinary manner thoſe of *Battavia* had affronted and drove away from *Bantam* all thoſe of the *Engliſh* Nation, which had been ſetled there for ſo many years; his Majeſty could not avoid being ſenſible of ſuch a proceeding; without the Companies ever troubling themſelves with verifying ſo black an accuſation, with which they have filled all *Europe*, to prepoſſeſs it to the diſadvantage of the Company of the United Provinces.

Sir *John Chardin*, who in the year 1683 was deputed in the behalf of the *Engliſh* Company into *Holland*, for the Affair of *Bantam*, endeavouring to riſco the ſaid Company from the plunge into which the want of proofes had caſt them, thought of changeing the Byaſs, and inſtead of accuſing the Government of *Batavia* for having drove the *Engliſh* from *Bantam*, contented himſelf with imputing their going out of the Town to the ſuggeſtion and advice of the ſaid Sieur St. *Martin*, who 'tis ſaid, had inclined the King of *Bantam*, to turn the *Engliſh* out of his Country; making uſe for proof of an Affirmative ſo ill founded, but on a bare conjecture grounded only upon want of Charity, which we ſhall prove upon the Examination of the principal cauſe; it being enough to obſerve here by the by, that the Circumſtances upon which Sir *John Chardin* grounded his ſuſpition, are ſo little conſiderable that there is reaſon to wonder, a Man of Parts

ſhould pretend to make uſe of them, in a publick manner.

The Deputies of the *Engliſh* Company holding at preſent the ſame Language, ſay in their Memorial, which they have annexed to their demand, that the *Hollanders* at *Batavia* have made and fomented the quarrels between the Old and the Young King of *Bantam*; and in their demand that thoſe of *Batavia* having made the young King fall into their Snares, and drawn him perfidiouſly under their Yoke, to compaſs to themſelves the entire Trade of that Place, excluſive to all others; compell'd him to put the *Engliſh* out of his Dominions.

Theſe Complaints are very terrible, and at the ſame time, very juſt if they are true: but they are very black Calumnies, and very unjuſt reproaches, if they are falſe, as they will be proved to be in the ſequel of this Anſwer; 'Tis not that the Subſcribers think that the Directors of the *Engliſh* Company are the Inventers of it, (God forbid) but that they have only too eaſily ſuffered themſelves to be led away by Reports ill grounded and ſown every where; with a deſign to blacken the *Dutch* Company, and to render it odious: But theſe Reports, although they have no other Grounds but Lyes and Scandals, have inſinuated themſelves into the minds of ſeveral Perſons, and eſpecially of the Parties concerned, by the means of Credulity, Jealouſie, and Miſtruſt.

The Subſcribers, although they might intrench themſelves in a bare Negative, and keep ſolely upon the Defenſive, without advancing of any Affirmative, which may oblige them to Juſtification and Proofes; have notwithſtanding propoſed to themſelves, before the diſcuſſion of the Juſtificative Papers of the *Engliſh* Company be entred into, to give your Excellencies a true

Idea

Idea of the Affair of *Bantam*, but not intending to leave their hold, which is the Negative; but only with a proſpect of making their Defence the ſtronger, as it will appear ſupported by the truth of Facts, which are indiſputable, and which deſtroy and overthrow, from top to bottom, all that the Commiſſioners of the *Engliſh* Company have advanced.

Sultan Agan King of *Bantam*, and Father to the preſent King, finding himſelf too weak, by reaſon of his great Age, to continue to bear the weight of the Government, yielded up the Kingdom of *Bantam* to his Eldeſt Son, retiring to *Turchaſer*, a charming and delightful place, about ſix Leagues from the Town of *Bantam*, and about a League from the Sea, to enjoy there an agreeable Repoſe, and to finiſh there the remainder of his Life in quiet, and out of the troubles of the Affairs of the Kingdom: The Son having aſcended the Throne, ſent Embaſſadors to thoſe of *Batavia*, as to his neareſt Neighbours, to ſignifie to them, his acceſſion to the Empire; as he alſo diſpatched others, afterwards to the late King of *Great Brittain*, of Glorious Memory; who acknowledging their Character, gave them ſuch a Reception, that the Gentlemen of the *Engliſh* Company themſelves, exaggerating the Honours which were turned to the ſaid Embaſſadors here at *London*, ſaying in the Letter which they wrot to the King of *Bantam* in the Month of *June*, in the Year 1682, and by conſequence two years after his coming to the Crown, that they had treated his Embaſſadors in as magnificent a manner, as if they had come from the greateſt Prince of the Earth; adding in the ſame Letter, that they had heard that God with the conſent of his Father, had eſtabliſhed and ſettled him on the Throne of the Kingdom of *Suroſoan*, that is to ſay *Bantam*.

But the People being accuſtomed, under the Reign of the old King, to a looſer Government then that of the young King, who kept them in ſubjection; they began to murmur, and at length took up Arms to throw off the Yoke; having engaged in their Party by evil Impreſſions and Importunities, the old King of *Bantam*, whom they had taken out of his Retirement, and prevailed with him to make himſelf Maſter of the Town, and afterwards to beſiege the Fort, into which the young King had retired to ſave his Life; who ſeeing himſelf upon the brink of the Precipice, and within two fingers breadth of his Ruine, diſpatched Letters and Servants to thoſe of the Government of *Batavia*, to repreſent to them the ſad Condition of his Affairs, and to pray their Succours: But the Gentlemen of the Government of *Batavia*, being too prudent and too circumſpect, to embarque themſelves in an Affair of this importance, they thought it fit before they reſolved upon any thing, upon the ſollicitations and inſtances of the *Indian* Prince, to inform themſelves of the Condition of his Affairs; and even after having found that they were very bad, and almoſt deſperate, would not reſolve upon any thing notwithſtanding in his Favour, until they had interpoſed their good Offices for Peace: which being deſpiſed by the Father, who made no Anſwer to them, they at length took up their Reſolution of aſſiſting the Son againſt the Rebels, and to deliver him from the Oppreſſion wherein he was; which they had the happineſs to Effect, and to Re-eſtabliſh him upon his Throne, whereon being ſettled, he made the *Engliſh* go from *Bantam* being ſatisfyed (as he was) that they had aſſiſted his Enemies.

This

This is the true Hiſtory of the laſt War of *Bantam*, and of what paſſed there from the beginning of it to the end; in which the government of *Batavia* had no other ſhare, then the bare aſſiſting of a Prince againſt his Rebellious ſubjects; wherewith the Gentlemen of the Engliſh Company cannot be dis-ſatisfied, if they are pleaſed to deveſt themſelves of their propoſition, and to make a ſerious reflection upon the following conſiderations.

I. That the Old King of *Bantam* having reſigned his Empire to his Eldeſt ſon, he by this conceſſion, became lawful King, and that he was acknowledged as ſuch by the late King of *Great Brittain* of glorious Memory; and by thoſe of the Engliſh Company, as it may be proved as well by His ſaid Majeſties Letter to the Young King of *Bantam*, as by thoſe of the Engliſh Company to the ſaid King.

II. That he being lawful King His ſubjects taking up arms to dethrone him are Rebels.

III. That according to the Law of Nature, and that of Nations, it is not only lawful to aſſiſt a King, oppreſſed by his ſubjects, but that this aſſiſtance ought alſo to be looked upon as a work of Charity.

IV. That it is alſo contrary to the ſame Law, to impute the unhappy conſequences of an allowed and juſt occaſion, to the perſon who is Author of the action, and not of the conſequences.

V. And by conſequence that there is nothing more contrary to Reaſon, then to charge the Government of *Batavia*, and their Auxiliary Arms, with their expelling the Engliſh from *Bantam*, ſince it is evident, that the ſending away the Engliſh from *Bantam*, was not a neceſſary conſequence of it, but only a conſe-

quence by accident; the *Indian Prince* having ſent them away not becauſe he was victorious (for he had ſuffered them to enjoy their Habitation peaceably from his coming to the crown, until the War, that is to ſay, almoſt two years together,) but only becauſe he was perſwaded that they had aſſiſted His Enemies.

The under-ſigned Deputies of the Dutch Company having by what they have urged hitherto, cleared the way to a true underſtanding of the controverſie, which is now under conſideration between the two Companies; do not at all doubt but that the Gentlemen of the Engliſh Company themſelves, comparing the ſtate of the queſtion, and that which they ought to prove; will perceive the weakneſs of their own proofs, which in effect do either prove nothing at all, or at leaſt that which is in diſpute, and from which can be inferred that which they inferre from it.

The ſubſcribers therefore, now paſſing to the Examination of the proofs of the Engliſh Company, (which is the ſecond point of this diſcuſſion) will ſeparate the Facts of importance from thoſe that are not ſo, and which ſignifie nothing, or which are of no other uſe, at moſt, but to blacken and encreaſe Diſtruſt, Jealouſie and Suſpition.

The Important Facts are theſe, *viz.*

That thoſe of Batavia *have made and fomented the quarrels between the Old and Young Kings of* Bantam.

And that having begniled the Young King into their power, to appropriate to themſelves the en-

entire Trade of that place excluſive from all others, compelled him to force the Engliſh out of his Dominions.

Theſe are the Facts which the Commiſſioners of the Engliſh Company ſet down in their Memorial, and in their demand, after having repreſented two years ago to the late King of great *Brittain* of glorious Memory, what can be immagined of blackeſt, that the Sieur St. *Martin* Commander in Chief of the forces and Ships, which the Government of B*atavia* had ſent to the King of B*antam*, had uſed and committed great violences upon the Factors ſervants and effects of the Engliſh Company at B*antam*, to the having depoſed and forced them from their antient reſidence.

The under-written after having given themſelves the trouble of Reading over and over, examining and ſtudying with great application, all the proofs of the Engliſh Company ; do proteſt ſincerely, that they can't find in them any thing which is capable of directly or indirectly, by conſequences, to make good the enormity of the ſaid Facts;and although that by conſequence, they might excuſe themſelves from ſaying any more of it, they not being any way obliged to prove a Negative, which is not always poſſible, and can never be done but indirectly, ſince it is againſt reaſon to prove in a direct manner, that which is not : But yet to make appear the innocency of the Government of B*atavia*, in the affair of *Bantam*, and place them in a right light, they will ſhew the moral impoſſibility of the ſaid Facts, *viz.* That the government of *Batavia*, compelled the Young King to force the Engliſh from *Bantam*.

As

As to the first Fact, it is certain that every rational man that doth not do any thing hand over head, proposes to himself naturally always some end in his actions, at least in those which are important, or may have considerable consequences: from hence comes it, that in an inquisition, when a man is accused of any crime, (for Example of Murther, the author of which being undiscovered) though he be really guilty, it is always inquired, *cui bono*, that is, why he should have done it, and when the reason of it can't be discovered, the Judges are naturally enclined to believe, that the accusation is void of all likelihood of Truth, especially if the accused person can make it appear that it was his interest to preserve the Life of the person Murthered.

The under-written (to apply this maxime to the government of *Batavia*, which they accuse for having made and fomented the quarrel between the Old and the Young King of *Bantam*) desire the Commissioners of the English Company to explain to them (*cui bono*) and with what design those of *Batavia* should give themselves the trouble, to put the Father at odds with the Son, and to animate the one against the other? What good could this do to them, and what advantage could they reap from it? The Son had by his Ambassadors to the government of *Batavia*, (which he sent so soon as he was ascended on the Throne) signified to them, that he desired to live well with them, and desired to keep a good correspondence with them, and to use them more favourably then his Father had done in his Reign, and in Effect those of *Batavia* had no reason to complain of His behaviour towards them: And why should they then be willing to engage him in a War against his Father, and his own subjects, and expose him to the danger and hazard of losing his Crown, and of seeing his Father re-ascend the Throne,

or

or his Younger Brother made King; and although the War ſhould end to his advantage, what could he hope from it, he who was already upon the Throne, and who could not become greater, and what likelyhood was there, that a man in his right ſenſes ſhould give ear to an advice ſo extravagant, and ſo dangerous? An advice that no body could reliſh, unleſs he were a man fit to be ſhut up: From whence we muſt conclude, That there were ſome people which not being able to endure the government of the Young King, who did not ſuffer himſelf to be noſed by his ſubjects, as his Father who was too ſoft and too indulgent, did without doubt make the ſubjects riſe, and rebel againſt their Prince, to throw off the yoke, and to ſet up another in his place, which might be more to their minds, and who would eaſily ſuffer an Anarchy, as they did effectually afterwards take up Arms againſt the King, to execute the criminal deſign, which they had brought to the point, that the King had like to loſe his Crown, and his Life. But it may be it was the government of *Batavia*, which enflamed the Father and the ſubjects of the Young King againſt their Prince, and that afterwards perſwaded them, to take Arms and to throw off the Yoke: But why and with what deſign may it be asked? Only with the proſpect of making an advantage by the War: For as thoſe of the ſaid government were Divines and Prophets, and that by a ſpirit of propheſie they were able to penetrate into the ſecrets of futurity; they knew that the Warr would be determining to the advantage of the Son; that the Engliſh would take part in it, and that they would aſſiſt the Young King's Enemies, or at leaſt they would be perſwaded they did; and that upon this ſcore he would turn the Engliſh out of his Kingdom: Thus far muſt we carry the Viſion, and the extravagance, to make

the

the Gentlemen of the government of *Batavia* paſs for head-ſtrong Mad people, fit to be put into an Hoſpital for mad Men: To which alſo it muſt yet be added, that thoſe of *Batavia* (for in fine we muſt believe every thing, though never ſo far from any likelihood of Truth) had the Old King in their power, and poſſeſſed the ſubjects of the Young Prince.

But although the arguments by which the adverſe parties are reduced to abſurdities, that they would never confeſs themſelves, but which are natural and neceſſary conſequences to be drawn from their poſitions, are (it may be) ſtrong enough to convince them of the falſity, of what they advance in matters of Fact.

The under-written will notwithſtanding give themſelves the trouble to demonſtrate, not only the little likelihood which there is in the ſaid accuſations, but alſo the moral impoſſibility of that which the government of *Batavia* is charged with in this matter.

The Young King being beſieged in His Fort, gave notice of it to thoſe of *Batavia*, and deſired their aſſiſtance; repreſenting to them his miſerable condition, and reiterating the ſaid requeſts divers times; this is proved by the Letters marked D.

The government of *Batavia* inquired into the condition of his affairs, and after having underſtood the Truth of his complaints, would not however determine any thing in favour of him, before they had offered their mediation both to him, and his Father; as it appears, as well by the Letters that they ſent to each, quoted E and F. as by the relation of Mr. Saint *Martin* markt G. and having in vain uſed all peaceable ways for ten whole dayes, as it appears by the ſaid relation; they reſolved at laſt to ſend ſuccours, which if they had defferred to do but one day longer, it had

had come too late, and after the deſtruction of the Young King, who was then upon the point of yeilding.

The under-written deſire the Gentlemen of the Engliſh Company to deveſt themſelves for a moment of all their prejudices, and then to tell them ſincerely, if they can poſſibly imagine, that if the government of *Batavia* had made and fomented the War between the Father and the Son, they would have ſuffered the Young King to languiſh in his Fort, ſighing after the ſuccours which he had requeſted ſo often, and ſo vehemently, if before the arrival of the Dutch Forces, the Old King and the Rebels had made themſelves Maſters of the Fort, and that they had killed the Young King, would not the ſuccours have come too late? and thoſe of *Batavia*, could they have been able to hinder the Old King, or ſave others from ſeizing upon the whole Kingdom? From whence it muſt be concluded, that it is morally impoſſible that thoſe of *Batavia*, ſhould have concerned themſelves to make a quarrel between the Old and the Young King, and to raiſe and foment a War.

As to the Second of the ſaid Facts, Viz. *That the* Hollanders *of* Batavia, *having beguiled the Young King into their power had compelled him to force the Engliſh out of* Bantam: It muſt be confeſſed it is a very bold thing to urge Facts of this nature, without juſtifying them with the leaſt proofs; there is not ſo much as one witneſs of all thoſe which the *Engliſh Commiſſioners* have produced, who hath ſpoken the leaſt word of it; Or that ſpeaks of any ſnares into which thoſe of *Batavia* led the Young King; Or of the Yoke under which they had perfidiouſly brought him. There is only Mr. *Waite*, (whoſe depoſition is marked number 6) who ſpeaking of the driving away of the *Engliſh* from

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Bantam by the Kings Order, adds, that the Engliſh Agent and Servants were aſſured, that ſuch an Order was not voluntarily given by the King, becauſe the day before, the Agent and Councel waiting upon the King to repreſent to him that they had been Neuters between the Father and the Son, and that they had given him no manner of Reaſon to be diſpleaſed with them; they could not perceive in him, either by his Words or Actions, any thing which ſhew'd an intention of baniſhing the Engliſh from his Countrey; and it is certain, there was a diſpute between the Young King and the Dutch Major, before the ſaid Order could be obtained from him; but he being himſelf wholly under the power of the Dutch, was forced to grant it.

Upon which it is to be obſerved in the firſt place, that it is not a Teſtimony founded upon the Witneſſes own knowledge, but only a Depoſition grounded upon what he believes to be true, and which he heard related by ſeveral credible Perſons, as he ſays himſelf at the end of his Depoſitions; having only made Oath of the two firſt Articles of his Depoſitions; whereof the firſt ſpeaks of the landing of the *Dutch* Commander at *Bantam*; and the ſecond of the Galleries of the *Engliſh* Houſe, which the Reſident and the *Dutch* Soldiers caus'd to be thrown down, and of the Windows of the ſaid Houſe, which they ordered to be dammed up (of which more hereafter) All which was true to his own knowledge; and he believed the reſt to be true, relying upon the credit of credible Perſons.

But ſuppoſing that the *Engliſh* Agent and Council being to wait upon the King to perſwade him of their neutrality, could not diſcover his Animoſity againſt them,

them, nor the design which he had formed of driving them out of *Bantam*; and even that they found him much less (this much less ought to be observed) angry with them, than the *Dutch* had published, he was: And suppose also, that there was a great contest between the King and Mr. *St. Martin*, to what can be reduced the Proofes urged at the *Hague*, or here, in an Affair of this Importance? Was there ever such a pitiful Argument as this?

We allow that the *English* did not observe either in the words of the King, nor in his gestures, the least thing which shewed any resentment against them, and that he even pretended the contrary: But can one ever trust to the meen, gesture, nay, to the words of a Person? Is it so difficult (especially among the *Indians*) for a person to conceal his Resentment, and to constrain himself for a while, and afterwards suffer his Indignation to break forth with the more fury? But suppose that all the time of his Audience the King did not design to revenge himself upon the *English*; Could not he form this design the next day without being inspired by the *Hollanders*? And although he should never have had that design, the sole consideration of his security for the future, was it not enough to encline him to force the *English* out of *Bantam*? He being perswaded that they had assisted his Enemies, and in the apprehension wherein he might be, That they being knowing, in the Art of War, and their House neer to the Fort, they should still encourage the Rebels; and that after having been recruited with Soldiers, they would assist his Father. But why should one trouble his Head with conjectures? It can be proved, (and that effectually) that the perswasion whereof the King of *Bantam* was, that the *English* had assisted his Enemies, had so fowred and animated him against

againſt them, That from that time he had meditated ſo terrible a Revenge againſt them, that if the ſaid Mr. *Martin* and the other Agents of the *Dutch* Company had not prevailed, the *Engliſh* would have felt as much in their Perſons as in their Goods, the horrible Effects of his Anger; as it is proved by an Abſtract out of the Conſideration of Mr. *St. Martin* marked *G*, and the Depoſition of *Mounſieur Heinſius* marked ♁, and to which tended particularly the Diſcourſe which the ſaid *St. Martin* held with the King; which that it might not languiſh (for warmth and zeal was required to overcome the animoſity of this Prince) paſs for a Converſation full of Conteſt; which is preſumed (contrary to the Spirit of Charity, which is never apt to ſuſpect) that the intention of it was to encline the young King to force the *Engliſh* from *Bantam*, although it was, as ſaith Mounſieur *St. Martin* in the Abſtract mark't *G*. to ſweeten the mind of this Prince towards them; which they acknowledged themſelves when they thanked the Agents of the *Dutch* Company for their protection; as it appears by an Abſtract of the Report of Commander *Tack* marked *O*.

The underwritten paſſing at preſent to the diſcuſſion of the Proofs which the Commiſſioners of the *Engliſh* Company have produced to juſtifie the Facts which they have heaped up one upon another, without remarking the Concluſion which they pretended to make from them, will follow no other Method than this; That is of the numbers wherewith the Papers are markt.

The firſt marked Number 2. is an Abſtract of a Letter from Captain *John Utber* to Mr. *Edward Rudge* Director of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company. In the which the ſaid *Utber* giving an Accompt of what he

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met with in his Voyages, ſays, that being arrived in the Road of *Bantam*, two of the Factors of the *Engliſh* Company came on board to command him to ſail for *Batavia*, where were the *Engliſh* Agent and Council; informing him at the ſame time, of the Deſtruction of *Bantam*, the Poſſeſſion which the *Hollanders* had taken of it: That going in his long Boat aſhoar, to fetch freſh Water, he there ſaw with his Eyes that which had been related to him by the Factors; that the young King hearing he was aſhoar, deſired to ſpeak with him, but that the *Dutch* Chief would not allow him to do it. Theſe are the Contents of the Letter which contain theſe three points, *viz.*

The Story of the Engliſh *Factors.*
The Confirmation of the Truth of this Story by his Eyes.
The Deſire which the young King had to ſpeak with him, but that the Dutch *Chief would not allow him to do it.*

As to the Story of the Factors, it cannot be doubted that the Town of *Bantam* was very much ruined, both by the War and the Fire, which the Rebels (according to their Relation) of the young King and his Party, had kindled there before: But it is falſe that this Deſolation was cauſed by the Poſſeſſion of the *Hollanders*; for it was the young King (and not the *Hollanders*) who retook the Poſſeſſion of it, having reduced it to their Obedience with the Aſſiſtance of the Government of *Batavia*.

As to the Confirmation of the ſaid Story, 'tis a ſtrange thing, that the ſaid Captain *Utber* ſeeing the Deſolation of *Bantam*, ſhould be able to diſcern by whom and how it was cauſed, and that he ſhould be

able to find out by the Ruines, the Author of its Deſtruction: But although the *Hollanders* ſhould even have contributed by their Auxilliary Arms, to disfigure the Town (as there is great likelyhood they did) this ought to be imputed ſolely to the Chance of War, ſince no Body is obliged to anſwer for the Calamities which commonly are its Conſequences: But this ought to be underſtood only of a juſt War, as this without doubt was, undertaken for the Aſſiſtance of a Prince oppreſſed by his Rebellious Subjects.

As to the third point of the ſaid Letter, *viz.* That the young King deſired to ſpeak with Captain *Utber*; but that the Dutch Chief would never allow him to do it: This good man ought to be ask't, how he knew that the King had a mind to ſpeak with him? Had he ſignified it only to himſelf? Or did he know it onely by Relation? For he doth not ſay that the King had ſeen him, but onely that he had heard that he was aſhoar; and by conſequence, he could not be aſſured, that That which was told him was true: But in fine, what would they inferr from all this? Would they infer that the King of *Bantam* had ſubmitted himſelf to thoſe of *Batavia*? That he was under their Yoke? (Oh the pitiful conſequence!) For although the Dutch Chief ſhould have diſſwaded the King of *Bantam* from his deſign of ſeeing an unknown perſon, for fear that in the condition wherein he was encompaſſed by his Enemies, there ſhould be Snares laid for him, into which he might fall; could this ſhew the leaſt ſlavery? (trifles!) The moſt powerful Princes, ſometimes ſuffer themſelves to be governed by the wholeſome Counſels of their Miniſters, and with much more reaſon ought thoſe of their Alyes to be a wholeſome conſtraint upon them.

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The Abſtract of the Conſultations, without Book, of *Bantam* markt No. 3. contains nothing which deſerves Refutation; for that which in the firſt place, Mr. *Goſnall*, Mr. *Hodges*, and Mr. *Fiſher* Witneſſe, *viz.* That *James De Roy* entred into the *Engliſh* Factory with a Company of *Dutch* Musketeers, accompanied by *Pengran Nata Nagaa*, with ſome of his Forces alſo, and that after a ſtrict ſearch in every one of the Warehouſes, upon pretence of ſearching for ſome Goods, which had been carryed out of the *Dutch* Factories; and that the ſame *Deroy* had ſealed it with his own Seal; what doth this prove againſt the *Dutch* Company? The preſence of the King's two Servants *Pengran Nata Negaa*, and *James De Roy* (who far from ever having been Lieutenant to Mounſieur *St. Martin*, had been in the ſervice of the young *Sultan*, ſometime before the War) ſhews enough that this Action was done by Publick Authority, that is to ſay, by that of the Prince; and not being poſſible to know by the ſaid Depoſition whether the ſearch was made by the deſire of the Servants of the *Dutch* Company; the Subſcribers do alſo think they need ſay nothing of it, adding only, that however it was not an Affair of great Importance, ſince the *Engliſh* themſelves don't complain that they then loſt any thing.

As to the Depoſitions of Mr. *Smith*, and Mr. *Jeffcott*, and that of *Harriſon*, can't be wondred at; the King having recovered the Town of *Bantam* from his Enemies, by whom he was yet encompaſt; had cauſed the Behaviour of the *Engliſh* to be watched, as alſo the entring and going out of their Ships, conſidering the apprehenſion which he had of their plotting ſome new and ill deſign againſt his Perſon, and Eſtate; and that in the confuſion wherein Affairs then were,

the Goods of other Men were taken away, which the Directors of the *Engliſh* Companies Affairs of *Bantam* themſelves could not have prevented, no more than they were able to hinder (in the time when the old King made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Bantam*, that the *Dutch* Reſident *Caeff* was forced to take flight, and to ſhelter himſelf from the violence of the *Bantamites*) ſome *Engliſh* (probably without the knowledge of their Maſters) from robbing the *Dutch* Houſe, as it is proved from the Depoſition markt *S*.

And as for the Depoſitions of *Goſnal*, *Knipe*, and *Burditt*, alſo contained in the ſame Abſtract; the Subſcribers will paſs it over without Remark, as being far from being prejudicial, but rather advantagious to the Cauſe which they defend; becauſe by them it appears, that the King's Edicts and Order for the ſending away of the *Engliſh* from *Bantam*, were irrevocable, and the Prince was inexorable, as to that point, it not appearing that the *Hollanders* contributed any thing to it.

The Affidavit *of Captain* John Fiſher *markt* No. 4. *contains three things.*

1 THat the next day after the Landing of the *Hollanders*, he ſaw Soldiers under the Command of *James De Roy*, throw down a Taffaty Flagg called by the name of St. *Georges Flagg*, which he had upon his Houſe, by Permiſſion and Order of the Council; and that running immediately to his Houſe, he found the ſaid *De Roy* with part of the ſaid Colours in his Hand,

Hand, of which he had torn the reſt, and given pieces of it to his ſouldiers to make Scarfs of it.

2. That the ſaid ſouldiers drank part of his Liquors, and that they carried away the reſt with his Goods, abuſing him, and putting Blacks into his houſe.

3. That five days after the departure of the Engliſh from *Bantam*, the Dutch ſouldiers went to the houſe of the Engliſh Company, and that they ſent ſome of their Blacks, to throw down the Flag, which was upon their Houſe.

This is a terrible Action, and with which they have made ſo much clutter, that it was thought fit two years ago, to inſert it into a Memorial, which was preſented to the Lords the *States General* upon the ſubject of *Bantam*: But was there ever in Truth any thing more weak and pitiful? For in the firſt place ſuppoſe the Hiſtory were true, and that the Depoſition of one man alone might be credited; and that alſo in his own caſe; the authour of the action however was a man in the Kings ſervice, and by conſequence the Soldiers were *Bantamites*.

Secondly, The firſt Flag (for two are mentioned) though it were St. *Georges* Flag, could not raiſe the Houſe of a particular, above thoſe of other Inhabitants, nor give him any Right to reſpects which were capable of freeing him from the diſorders of War, more then any other: And as to the Flagg, and the uſe that was made of it, (according to the depoſition of the ſaid Captain) is there any reaſon to wonder, that a Captain and Soldiers belonging to the King, ſhould have taken off from the Houſe of a private man, the Engliſh Colours, after that the King had lookt upon the whole Nation as Enemies to his perſon and State?

As to the ſecond part, *viz.* That the Soldiers had drank up part of his Wines and Liquors, and that they had carryed away the reſt with his Goods, and that they had thereby cauſed him a conſiderable loſs, which he makes amount to 600 Crownes, if he ſayes the Truth he is certainly to be pityed very much, but he can accuſe no body but the Kings Servants, and the diſorders of War for it.

As to the laſt point of the ſaid Depoſition, *viz.* That five days after the departure of the Engliſh from *Bantam*, the Dutch ſouldiers went into the Engliſh Companies Houſe; and that they had ſent ſome of their black ſervants, to throw down their Colours: As all this is juſtified but by the Relation and Advices of ſome *Chineſes*, (who it is not ſaid whether they were preſent or not) it may be lookt upon as a ſtory, or a Tale invented to blacken the *Hollanders*; for in fine how could theſe *Chineſes* know, that theſe Blacks were ſervants to the Dutch ſouldiers, and not to the King? Of which there was much more likelihood, ſince it is very rare for common ſouldiers to have ſervants. But after all, ſuppoſe the Dutch ſouldiers had executed the Kings Orders, to whom the right of taking down the Engliſh Flagg can't be diſputed, after having baniſhed the whole Nation from *Bantam*, and could they blame him for it? Not at all: But though the ſouldiers ſhould have done it without the Kings Order, (which can't be believed) it was only at moſt but a Military affront which ought to be pardoned in the diſorders of War, wherein the Laws of Modeſty and Decency are little to be regarded; and however it can't be imputed to thoſe who repreſented the Government of *Batavia* in the time of the War, which have never failed in the reſpect which they owe to Crown'd heads.

Mr.

Mr. *Sweetings* depoſition marked No. 5. contains ſeven Articles, whereof he ſwears only the two firſt; the five others being only grounded upon the relation of credible perſons, as he ſays himſelf at the end of his depoſition: But to what purpoſe is it to have recourſe to conjectures, after that the depoſition Markt K: Which tells us that it was the Young King who cauſed the colours which was upon the Engliſh houſe to be taken away.

In the firſt Article it is ſaid, that upon the differences ariſing between the Old *Sultan* and the Young *Sultan* his Son, the Warr being declared between them; thoſe of the Dutch Government of *Batavia*, upon pretence of aſſiſting the Young King, came with a Fleet of Ships and Boats; and that endeavouring to Land the 14th. of *March*, 168½. they were beaten back by the Old Kings Forces, and forced to retreat with their Fleet to a greater diſtance from the Town, expecting reinforcement from *Batavia*, which being arrived the 23th. Monſieur St. *Martin*, General of the *Hollanders* landed his Men the 28th. and beating the Old Kings Guards, which were poſted between the Sea-ſide, and the Fort, where the Young King was beſieged by his Father, was there immediately received by the Young King, and ſet up their Dutch Colours, doing the ſame upon the other principal places of the Town.

He ſets out at firſt, with ſomewhat a malitious ſuſpition, ſaying, That thoſe of the Dutch government of *Batavia*, upon pretence of aſſiſting the Young King came with a Fleet of Ships and Boats, and he afterwards miſtakes when he adds that it was the 14th. of *March*, when the Dutch Fleet came thither to put this deſign in Execution.

What meaneth this word of pretence? Would he insinuate thereby that the *Hollanders* came thither upon any other pretence but to assist the Young King, he has reason if he means the 19th. of *March* for they had then no other design, but that of pacification, but if he speaks of the 28th. when they Landed, he wrongs those of the government of *Batavia*, to suspect them for having assisted the King, with any other prospect then that of delivering him from the oppression of his Rebellious subjects, which without the highest injustice can't be said of those who did not offer themselves to do this service of the King, but who on the contrary granted their succours only to the importunity, and earnestness of his requests; after having endeavoured in vain an Accommodation. But as Mr. *Sweeting* mistook when he believed that the design which the Dutch had the 19th. of *March*, was the same which they put in execution the 28th. of the same month; 'tis necessary to undeceive him, and the Gentlemen of the English Company to take the thing a little higher.

The government of *Batavia* after having well considered of the affairs of the Young King of *Bantam*, offered themselves to mediate between the Old *Sultan Agan* and his Son, writing to this effect, two Letters in obliging and civil terms, by which they shewed not only the trouble which it gave them to see the dissension between the Father and the son; but also the design which they had to endeavour to make a friendly end of their differences, and with this prospect they sent to *Bantam* Plenipotentiaries with their Letters to the two Kings, convoyed only but by one Vessel, three others having been sent thither before. But these Plenipotentiaries going to a place where all were

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in Arms, and that they did not know whether they ſhould meet Friends or Enemies, they thought it was neceſſary for their ſafety to put themſelves in a poſture of defence, and to arm themſelves ſufficiently to be able to reſiſt thoſe who forgetting the Law of Nations, and the reſpect due to publick perſons, ſhould undertake to attacque them: And this is that Fleet of Ships and of Boats, which is pretended was ſent to *Bantam*, there to Land their Forces. The *Hollanders* having waited ſome dayes for the anſwer of *Sultan Agan*, without receiving it; and not knowing well enough what were the inclinations of the *Javans* towards them, they re-tacked ſome Commanders with a Party to inform themſelves more exactly of the poſture of affairs: But after having advanc'd a little, they met with ſome *Europeans*, who asked them by the mouth of an Engliſh Man, why they intermedled with the differences between the two Kings? To which having anſwered that they came in the quality of Friends, to procure Peace between a divided Father and Son; they were not long without perceiving the deſign which was formed againſt them; ſince the *Javans* drew together in thoſe parts a body of Forces; and ſending out ſome fire Ships, and ſome men of Warr, they made as if they would attacque the *Hollanders*, who were of too ſmall a number of having any thoughts to undertake any thing againſt an Enemy ſo powerful as that that threatned them. The *Javans* proceeded from Threats to Effects, fired upon the *Hollanders*; and the Canon (of which the Engliſh had the management) having very much gauled the Dutch Ships, they were ſenſible that they were reſolved, not only not to accept of their mediation, but that they look't upon them alſo as Enemies; which afterwards determined the government of *Batavia* to free the Young King from his miſery by force

force of Arms, which notwithſtanding was not done until the 28th of *March*.

As to the *Dutch* Colours which they ſay the *Hollanders* ſet up after the Victory upon the Fort, and every where elſe in the Town, (of which the Subſcribers are notwithſtanding really ignorant) deſerves no anſwer, ſince it is certain that the *Hollanders* never having pretended any right to the Town of *Bantam*, the Colours could be of no other uſe than the ſervice of the *Dutch* Forces, which after the ſiege of the *Dutch* Forces was raiſed, were poſted in all the principal places of the Town; the *Dutch* Colours having been ſet up by the Kings Order, in honour to the Auxiliary Armes of the Government of *Batavia*, but they did alwayes fly underneath the Kings Colours.

The ſecond Article of the ſaid *Sweetings* Depoſition, though there hath been a great deal of noiſe made of it, is notwithſtanding, to take it rightly, the innocenteſt thing in the World. Mr. *Sweeting* ſwears that the *Dutch* Reſident *Caeffe* came with a Company of Souldiers, and ſeveral Carpenters, into the *Engliſh* Companies back Court; commanding the *Engliſh* Agent to cauſe his Galleries to be beat down, and to dam (that is to ſay, nail up) the Windows, to which an *Hollander* who was in the Company added, threatning him, that if he did not do it immediately he would do it himſelf, and that he did cauſe it to be done immediately.

In reading this Article, in the Terms wherein it is couched, one would imagine, without doubt, that there was a great outrage committed by the *Hollanders*; but thoſe who have any knowledge of this

this affair will judge quite otherwiſe of it, this being the true Relation of it. The *Hollanders* not being willing to cauſe any inconvenience to any perſon in *Bantam*, choſe their own Houſe to keep their Magazine of Ammunition and Victuals ; but the Wall of their Houſe touching in a little place the *Engliſh* Habitation, and that heretofore there came no light but through the Lettice ; where ſometime after the *Engliſh* by the Old Kings Permiſſion, who ſought all occaſions to trouble the *Hollanders*, had made great and large open Windowes, and which was made a Gallery or Balcony, which leaning 4 or 5 foot over the *Dutch* Houſe, which is raiſed but 12 or 13, gave them opportunity of hearing and ſeeing all that ever paſt in the *Dutch* Reſidents Houſe : The Young King ſeeing that the *Dutch* Houſe was like to be (in time of a War) the great Magazine in the Garriſon, foreſaw the dangerous conſequences of ſuch Inlets into a place where was Powder and other Ammunitions of War : Wherefore knowing that the *Engliſh* would not cauſe his Windowes to be ſhut up, nor take away the Balcony, He himſelf ſent thither his people with a *Dutch* Renegado, (who is here called barely a *Hollander*) who having lived ſeveral years amongſt the *Javans*, had gained the favour of the Prince, and had been raiſed by him to the Dignity of a *Pengran :* As to what is ſaid that their Reſident *Caeff* was preſent there, that might very well be, becauſe this happened at his door, and his duty was to take care of the Magazine.

This is the true Hiſtory of this affair, which contains nothing in it of ill, and which beſides was done by the Kings Authority, as it was proved by the fifth Abſtract of Mounſieur St. *Martins* Conſiderations, marked G.

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As to the firſt Article of the ſaid Depoſitions which Mr. *Sweeting* believes to be true upon the credit of credible perſons; (which is much to be wondred at). It contains but two things; Firſt, the intimation which the Kings Officer gave to thoſe of the *Engliſh* houſe, containing a peremptory order from his Maſter to make us leave *Bantam*, and this is confeſſed. Secondly, That the *Engliſh* Agent and Council were aſſured that ſuch an Order was not voluntarily given by the King, of whoſe opinion of them, although we have before examined the Reaſons, we ought here to convince the *Engliſh* of the wrong which they do the *Hollanders* in accuſing them of having been the cauſe of their expulſion from *Bantam*: It is confeſſed by both ſides, that there was command given by the King to the *Engliſh* to go out of *Bantam*; but the diſpute is, whether the King gave it of himſelf, or at the inſtigation of the *Hollanders*: The *Hollanders* proteſt that they do them great injuſtice to believe them capable of an action of the nature of this: Are not the *Engliſh* obliged to prove ſo uncharitable a fact? But have they any proofs of it? Surely none at all. They ground their opinions upon ill grounded jealouſies, and ſay, that at the audience which the King of *Bantam* had granted to them immediately after his Victory, they could not remark his reſentment or indignation, and that between him and Mounſieur St. *Martin*, Commander of the *Dutch* Forces, there was a very warm converſation: But how do they prove theſe things of this importance? Can we truſt to the looks of a Man who hides his animoſity? Is there any one that heard Mounſieur St. *Martin* inſpire the King with the deſign of driving away the *Engliſh*? Has there been any proofs produced of it? No certainly; Mounſieur St. *Martin*, does not he wipe away all ſuſpition which the

the moſt jealous of men could have of him ? In proteſting as he is a Man of Honour, that the Diſcourſe which he had with the King was deſigned only to diſſwade him from his deſign of Maſſacring all the *Engliſh*: But it may be the *Hollanders* are ſuſpected becauſe the impoſſibility of gueſſing at the reaſon of the Kings diſpleaſure, gave occaſion to the conjectures. But how can it be ſaid, after that the King had complained to all the world that the *Engliſh* had aſſiſted his Enemies, and after a cloud of Witneſſes had confirmed the ſame thing, that the *Engliſh* themſelves will not be able to deny, if they will be pleaſed to give any heed to what one of their own people has written in a Book Printed here in *London*; where giving an account of all that happened at *Bantam* in the time of the War, and whereof he had himſelf been an Eye-witneſs, who ſayes, he believed that the greateſt part of the Cannon ſhot which were ſhot againſt the *Engliſh* at *Bantam*, were ſhot by the *Hollanders*: But in this he was very much miſtaken, for the *Hollanders* had poſted themſelves then before the Town only to wait for an Anſwer from the Old King to the offer of the Mediation of the Government of *Batavia*, and not in the leaſt to hurt any one ; becauſe they knew that thoſe of the *Engliſh* Nation (thoſe are the very words) had furniſhed the King with almoſt all his Ammunition of War, and that they had animated the *Javans* againſt them, *viz.* (againſt the *Hollanders*) from whence it is eaſie, adds he, to conclude that we cannot much reckon upon their Friendſhip if they land. This is a ſincere Confeſſion of what is ſo much denyed at preſent.

The fourth Article of the ſaid Mr. *Sweetings* Depoſition contains two things : Firſt, That there was taken

taken from the *Engliſh* their Horſes and other Goods, and that they were forced to unlade their Powder, and to carry it on ſhoar. Secondly, That the *Hollanders* which kept guard on the Port hindred them from going out.

As to the firſt, ſince it is not ſaid, much leſs proved, that the *Hollanders* took away the Horſes and other Goods from the *Engliſh*, nor that they had forced them to land their Powder; the Subſcribers will ſpare themſelves the pains of making remarks upon what does not concern them; and of which the *Hollanders* are diſcharged by the Memorial annexed to the Demand; which Memorial charges with this (expreſly) the Young King of *Bantams* Chief Officers: Only in relation to the Powder, they ſay, that if it be true that the *Engliſh* were forced by the Kings Order to diſpoſe of it, it was not becauſe the King had need of it, but becauſe he feared they would have furniſhed his Enemies with Ammunition.

As to the ſecond, *viz.* That the *Hollanders* hindred the *Engliſh* from going out of *Bantam*; There is no likelyhood that the *Hollanders* ſhould have hindered the going out of the *Engliſh*, ſince they were invited there with their Ships to tranſport their Perſons and Goods from *Bantam* to *Batavia*. Let it be added, that the *Engliſh* made their complaint to the *Dutch* Major, and that he had anſwered, (mocking them, as it is ſaid in the fifth Article of the aforeſaid Depoſition) that all this was done by the Kings Order, and it ſignifies nothing. For although the ſaid Major (we not granting he did) ſhould anſwer, (not to mock them but ſeriouſly) that however they muſt require ſatisfaction from the King, though his Orders ſhould be

be put in Execution by *Dutch* Soldiers (but this he has alwayes firmly deny'd, and whereof there are no proofs) All this however makes nothing againſt the *Hollanders*; who, let the Caſe be how it would, were not reſponſible for the King's Orders.

That which is added in the ſame Article, *viz.* That the *French* Chief demanding of the King the Reſtitution of two Cheſts of Silver which had been taken from him: The King anſwered that he knew nothing of that of which they complained: And that afterwards he ſent him to thoſe of *Batavia* to have Reparation, makes nothing againſt thoſe of the Government of *Batavia*, ſince the King did thus, it may be to rid himſelf of the trouble of the *French* Agent's Complaints, who notwithſtanding knew very well himſelf (as it appears by the Relation of Commander *Tack*, and by the Letter which is inſerted in it,) That it was one of the King's Officers which had ſeized upon his Cheſts.

The *6th* Article containing that the *11th April*, 1682, the *Dutch* Soldiers came into the *Engliſh* Companyes Godongs, plundering and carrying away all that they found in it, has no appearance of truth; not only becauſe it is far from any likelyhood, That the *Engliſh* having carryed away and laden all their Goods, even to the ſmalleſt trifles upon their Ships to tranſport them to *Batavia*; the day before their departure (for they departed the *12th April*, as they ſay themſelves) there ſhould be any thing found in their Houſe of the leaſt value; but alſo becauſe, during their ſtay at *Batavia*, which was long enough, they never made any Complaint nor ever delivered any note of what the *Dutch* ſoldiers had robb'd them of at *Bantam*: Wherefore we ought to conclude it is a ſtory made at pleaſure, or that they left nothing

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in their Houſe but Raggs, and the Refuſe of their Houſhold Stuff.

As to the Seventh and laſt Article of the ſaid Mr. *Sweeting*'s Depoſition ſpeaking of the *Engliſh* Colours, the Subſcribers to ſpare your Excellencies the trouble of hearing Repetitions, will have recourſe (with your permiſſion) to the remarks which they have made upon Mr. *John Fiſher*'s Depoſition marked *N.* 4.

The Teſtimony of Mr. *Waite* marked *N.* 6. containing nothing in ſubſtance but what has been ſworn by Mr. *Sweeting*, does not deſerve any new Obſervations, excepting the Fourth Article; of which it is neceſſary to diſcover the Malignity and the Artifice. When the *Engliſh* (ſaith Mr. *Waite*) ſaw themſelves in ſo great a danger, eſpecially when they knew that ſome of the *Dutch* Officers endeavoured to ſuborn Witneſſes, (as it was related to the Agent, by thoſe whom they endeavoured to corrupt;) and when they ſaw that a *Dutch* Lieutenant came with Soldiers to ſeal up the Warehouſes in their Factory, and that they did not only take from them their Horſes and Goods, but that they did alſo make them by force bring and deliver out of their Ships, the Powder belonging to them, they put on Board what they could gather up of Goods and Effects in this confuſion.

Firſt, Of what uſe would the Witneſſes have been which the *Dutch* Officers would have ſuborned? probably to prove that the *Engliſh* had aſſiſted the young King's Rebels: But did not the young King know it himſelf? And had not he been a Spectator of it? Was it neceſſary to ſuborn Witneſſes to prove a truth manifeſt? And things which have been acted in the ſight of all the World? But yet thoſe Perſons themſelves whom they had endeavoured to corrupt, had related it to the *Engliſh* Agent. This is a new method of proving

ving that which is urged with ſo much boldneſs. Such a one has related ſuch a thing to ſuch a one, without nameing either the one or the other; by this way one may eaſily diſpatch an Affair without the leaſt trouble.

That which he ſayes afterwards of the *Dutch* Lieutenant which ſealed up the Companyes Warehouſes, is a miſtake, of which it has been formerly ſpoken; where we ſhewed that *James De Roy* was never a *Dutch* Lieutenant, but that he was in the ſervice of the young King of *Bantam* in the time of the War, having ſome time before fled from *Batavia* to *Bantam* to ſhelter himſelf from his Creditors.

That which he adds concerning the Horſes and other Goods which were taken away from the *Engliſh*, without naming the Authors of, it ſhows cunning, and diſcovers the deſign of ſuſpecting the *Hollanders* (under ambiguous Expreſſions) for things of which they knew them not to be guilty: For the *Engliſh* Companies Deputies ſay themſelves in the Memorial which they have annexed to their Demand, and which make one part of it, That it was *Pengran Deepa Panerat*, one of the young King's Chief Miniſters, who cauſed all the *Engliſh* Companies Horſes to be delivered to him, and divers other things which he carryed away with him, as it has been obſerved before.

The laſt Affidavit marked *N.* 7, is that of *Ambroſe Moody*, wherein there is neither Rhime nor Reaſon, a perfect Rhapſody of all ſorts of Facts heaped one upon another, and that which is yet more admirable, is the credulity of the good man who makes Oath, That all and every of the Articles contained in his Depoſitions are true; and who notwithſtanding confeſſes that there are ſome of them which he affirms only upon the Relations he has had from Eye-witneſſes, without making any diſtinction between thoſe he ſays he has

ſeen himſelf, and thoſe he believes upon the Credit of credible Perſons. And although the Subſcribers might diſpenſe themſelves from making any reflection upon a Depoſition of this Nature, yet they will give themſelves the trouble of running it over, and making the Obſervations upon it which they think are proper.

That which he ſayes in the beginning concerning the *Dutch* Soldiers which came to the *Engliſh* Factory, and their taking away ſeveral things, deſerves no particular mark to be made upon it, ſince the ſame Complaints have been anſwered before; to which we refer with the permiſſion of your Excellencies, and he being ſingular, and to be reproached for what he adds concerning the Twelve Soldiers, and of what they robb'd him of, one ſhould be very ill adviſed to give credit to what he ſwears in his own Caſe.

That the *Hollanders* kept him a Priſoner at *Bantam*, is very unlikely; but that having rendred himſelf ſuſpicious to the young King by his ſtay at the old *Sultan*'s Court in ſo nice and tickliſh a conjuncture, he might be clapt up by Authority from the young King, is not incredible.

That which he ſayes of the Plunder which the *Hollanders* had in the *Engliſh* Factory, is not likely, the *Engliſh* never having complained of it at *Batavia*.

What the old *Sultan* might ſay at *Tartiaſſa* (although we believe nothing of it) and what the ſaid *Moody* ſayes of a Treaty between the Old and the Young King (of which we never heard) does not in the leaſt concern the *Dutch* Company.

That which he ſayes of the Maſtery of the *Hollanders* at *Bantam*, are made ſtories; it being very remote from any likelyhood of Truth, That the *Hollanders* ſhould have there made Laws and raiſed Taxes. But this

this man having no diſcernment, and that beſides he appears very much incenſed againſt the *Hollanders*, he was deſirous to imbitter things.

That the *Hollanders* ſeized upon the *Bantam* Embaſſadors Letters can never be proved: But it may on the contrary be proved, that ſometimes the *Dutch* Companies Letters had been opened.

As to what he ſayes of the Articles which the King of *Bantam* was not willing to ſign, we cannot underſtand what he means, ſince there is a Treaty between the King of *Bantam* and the Government of *Batavia*, ſigned by both Parties.

That the *Hollanders* ſhould have put into the King's Head the deſign of forcing out of his Country all *Europeans*, *Indians*, *Mahometans*; (what a folly is this, the King himſelf being a *Mahometan*?) *Gentues* and *Chineſes*, are groſs Calumnies, as it is alſo one, that the young King at the inſtigation of the *Hollanders* keeps his Father in the narroweſt Priſon, giving him his food through an hole which ſerved inſtead of a Window; ſince it is evident that the Old King ſees ſometimes Company, and even Strangers, and that he receives reſpects from them.

The Subſcribers after having made their Remarks upon the Proofs of the *Engliſh* Company, whereof the greateſt part contain nothing of Eſſential, or which deſerves pauſing upon, deſire at preſent the Gentlemen of the ſaid Company to conſider, ſince the Succours given to a lawful Prince oppreſſed by his Subjects, was very juſt, and that it can never be proved that the Government of *Batavia* made the Quarrel between the Father and the Son; nor perſwaded the laſt either directly or indirectly to drive the *Engliſh* out of his Country, how unjuſt it is, and not becoming their Generoſity to urge againſt the *Dutch*

Company either invented Stories or Trifles, which conclude nothing, and which are not ſtrong enough to uphold a Demand of the importance of that which the *Engliſh* Company makes.

But the Subſcribers having made it their buſineſs hitherto only to examine the Nature of the Pretenſions of the *Engliſh* Company, and to make Obſervations upon all their Proofes:

There remains only to run over all the Paragraphs or Articles of the Demand, upon which there has yet been no Reflection made; for although theſe Paragraphs contain only Facts which are inſerted in the Demand rather in form of a Narrative, than with the deſign of making Depoſitions of them which they would be obliged to prove; The Subſcribers cannot however diſpenſe themſelves from making this Remark upon them, becauſe paſſing them under ſilence, they would increaſe the impreſſions which the ſaid Articles may have made upon the Minds of your Excellencies.

The Commiſſioners of the *Engliſh* Company ſay in the firſt Paragraph of their Demand, That the *Hollanders* ſince the Invaſion of *Bantam*, have not only Obſtructed, but Hoſtilely Invaded our Trade, and ſhot at our Servants with Bullets on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, to deterr and beat them off from that little Remainder we had there of the *Pepper* Trade.

To which the Subſcribers Anſwer, That the *Dutch* Company having taken from the *Portugals* when they had War with them, the Towns and Forts which they poſſeſt on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, It was not unjuſt for the ſaid Company to enjoy the Advantages of their Victory, with excluding of all thoſe who without having ſhared with them in the Charges and Dangers of the War, pretend to a ſhare in their Conqueſt

queſt, although they have the Trade of all the North part of *Malabar* free and open, where is a great deal of *Pepper*, and where the *Dutch* Company hath very little or no Trade, and which produce much greater profit to the *Engliſh* Company without being at any Charge of keeping Towns and Forts. That the *Hollanders* aſſaulted the *Engliſh* fireing upon them (as it is ſaid in this Article:) The Subſcribers proteſt they knew nothing of it, and that they do not even believe any thing of it ſince the Letters from *Batavia* make no mention of it.

The ſecond Article ſpeaking of the Money which the *Engliſh* Company had lent to the Young King of *Bantam*, and with which the Fort was built, is a thing does not in the leaſt concern the *Dutch* Company, and of which they know nothing. Beſides, That when they make up their Accompts with the King of *Bantam*, he will diſcharge himſelf of his Debts by a juſt Compenſation.

The third Paragraph making mention of an Aſſaſſination (which the *Dutch* Company abhors,) ſhews a great inclination to Suſpition and Jealouſie, which ought to be baniſht from the Mind, to re-eſtabliſh a good Underſtanding between the two Companyes.

The fourth Article is a *Dilemma* couched in theſe Terms: 'Becauſe if the Old King of *Bantam* had a 'Right to *Bantam*, and to the Territories thereof, they 'are now His Majeſties by his Donation of them to the 'late King of ever bleſſed Memory. If the Right 'thereof lyes (as the *Dutch* ſay) in the Young King, 'He hath been ſo inhumane and ungrateful, and bloody 'an Enemy to His Majeſties Subjects confeſſedly, without the leaſt Cauſe or Provocation on their Parts, that 'we humbly conceive His Majeſties Honour cannot be 'repaired without invading his City and Country; and

, the rather becauſe though he be called a King, he , is in Truth none; but a perfect Slave to the *Ba-* , *tavians*, and an Executioner of their Will and , Pleaſure.

As to the firſt fork of this Argument, becauſe it is evident, that the Old King of *Bantam*, having reſigned His Kingdom to his eldeſt Son, could not give it afterwards to any other; ſo that the inference which ought to be made from it, is againſt the Engliſh Company.

As for the ſecond part of the Dilemma, *viz.* If this Right belongs to the Young King, and that it be true that he hath been ſo inhumane, ingrateful and bloody an Enemy to His Majeſties Subjects without the leaſt provocation: One may indeed inferr a great deal from it, but nothing which can ſupport the demand of the Engliſh Company, from That of *Holland*: As there can be nothing inferred from it, againſt the Young King of *Bantam*; if for good Reaſon (as he maintains he has) he ſhewed his reſentment againſt the *Engliſh*. But it muſt be obſerved here (by the by) that when they are to reproach the Young King, they ſay, he has been an inhumane, ungrateful, and bloody Enemy to His Majeſties Subjects, without the leaſt cauſe or provocation. But when the *Hollanders* are to be charged, and to make them paſs for the Authors of the expulſion of the Engliſh from *Bantam*, the language is changed, and it is ſaid that there could not be obſerved either in the Kings looks or words, the leaſt thing which ſhewed any reſentment againſt, or that he had any deſign of turning them out of his Countrey.

The Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Articles have been examined before.

Of the Seventh, The Gentlemen of the Dutch Company never knew nor believe any thing.

To

To the Eighth it is anſwered, That the Young King was perſwaded (as it appears by *Tack*'s Relation marked O. and that of *Heinſius* marked N.) that all thoſe which he had drove out of his Countrey had aſſiſted his Enemies.

Thus is the Apology of the Dutch Company finiſhed, and the Engliſh Companies Demands deſtroyed.

There remains now nothing more but to relate in a word the Demands of the Dutch Company, for the Hire of their Ships of which the Gentlemen of the Engliſh Company at *Bantam* (promiſing to pay the Freight) made uſe of to Tranſport their perſons and Effects from thence to *Batavia*, and which afterwards were made uſe of inſtead of Magazines, to the great dammage of the Dutch Company who had deſired them to be returned to them, to carry their own Merchandize.

The Ships which the Gentlemen of the Engliſh Company uſed, are theſe following.

The *Europe* of 1200 Tuns which was at the diſpoſal of the Engliſh from the 16th. of *April*, 1682. until the 13th. of *Auguſt* of the ſame year, and by conſequence four Months, each Month at 1000 l. *Sterling*, for four Months———	*l.* 4000
New *Middleburgh* of 1000 Tuns was delivered to the Engliſh, the 22th. of *April* 1682. and was not unladen and diſcharged, until the 22th. of *November* of the ſame Year, and therefore ſeven Months, each Month at 900 l. *Sterling*——	6300
carried over.	*l.* 10300

brought over. *l.*	10300
T. Wont, of Burthen 200 Tuns, was uſed from the firſt of *May*, until the firſt of *July*, being two months, each at 200 l. *ſterling*, amounts to for the two Months.	400
Delfshaven, Burthen 900 Tons, was from the 13th. of *April*, until the 13th. of *Auguſt*, that is to ſay, four Months each Month, at 800 l. *ſterling*, amounts for the four Months to-	3200
The whole Freight of the Ships together amounts to- *l.*	13900

And the Subſcribers relying entirely upon the Juſtice and Right of the Dutch Company as well in Relation to their Defence as to their Re-convention, they hope your Excellencies will acquit them from the Engliſh Companies Demands, and that you will condemn the Engliſh Company, to pay to the Dutch Company for the Freights of the ſaid Ships the ſaid ſum of 13900 l. *ſterling*, beſides Dammages and Intereſt.

Signed,

G. Hooft
Jacob Van Hoorne
S. V. Bloquery.
A. Paets.

Dated at *Weſtminſter* 13th. *Octob.* 1685.

The

The Reply of the Engliſh Commiſſioners Inſtructors to the laſt foregoing Paper, humbly preſented to the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors.

To the Moſt Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners appointed by the Kings Moſt Excellent Maieſty, for determining the differences between the Engliſh *and* Dutch Eaſt India-Companies, *according to the Treaty of* 1674.

Right Honourable,

1. WE ſhould admire at the Voluminouſneſs of the Deputies for the Dutch *Eaſt-India-Companies* Anſwer (eſpecially conſidering how valuable Your Lordſhips time is,) But that looking back for many years paſt, we find it is one of the Old Artifices of that Company, to hide or confound the truth by a multitude of eloquent but vain words, as Your Lordſhips may have obſerved in the Records of all former Tranſactions and Complaints of the ſame Nature, as this is now of *Bantam*; in moſt whereof they have been judged formerly, to pay great ſums of Money to the *Eaſt-India-Company*, which they did pay accordingly: But we could never hear or read that the Dutch Company reſtored to the Engliſh any place of Trade, that ever they deprived them of by fraud or violence.

2. We affirm to Your Lordſhips, that we never gave any Order or Liberty to Sir *John Chardin* before, or at his late being in *Holland*, but enjoyned him always to keep ſtrictly to the Demands of His late Majeſty

jeſty of glorious memory, in his ſaid Majeſties letter & memorial: For the proof of which aſſertion we here will preſent Your Lordſhips, Copies of all our Letters and Orders to him: And if Sir *John* entered upon any diſcourſe or Articles, other then what was contained in His Majeſties ſaid Memorial and Letter, through the perſwaſion of the Dutch *Bewinthebers*, or otherwiſe, he is now here and muſt make his own juſtification, we being perfectly unconcerned in any thing he did contrary to His late Majeſties, or our own inſtructions.

3dly. For the Negotiation that was afterward concerning this affair, with the late Lord Ambaſſador Monſieur *Van Citters*, we referre our ſelves to the ſaid Ambaſſadors Long Memorial, and our Anſwer herewith preſented Your Lordſhips; by which the truth, Regularity and Juſtice of His Majeſties *Eaſt-India-Company* will appear to Your Lordſhips above all contradiction.

4thly. To the Dutch Deputies queſtion, *cui bono*, what profit the Dutch could make by exciting the Young King to quarrel with his Father, and the conſequences that might happen thereupon: We ſay, we cannot but think it very ſtrange, that ſuch experienced learned Gentlemen, ſhould propound ſo ſlight a queſtion to ſuch a wiſe Tribunal as Your Lordſhips; which the ſimpleſt Sailer either Engliſh or Dutch, that ever was in *India* can reſolve *Extempore*. *Bantam* was a Port to which all *European* Nations Trading in *India*, and moſt of the Natives did reſort with Ships richly loaden, to the number of above forty yearly: And the *Batavians* by cauſing that poor ſimple man, (they yet call King) whom they will not truſt with a Knife, to expell all thoſe Nations from his Port, have thereby engroſſed to themſelves in effect the whole Trade of the South-Seas; and had thereby fair hopes of Engroſſing the

the whole Trade of *Pepper*;as their people in *India* have often boaſted they would: And it is moſt apparent they deſigned it,by the hoſtilities they have ſince perpetrated againſt the Engliſh and other Nations of *India*,upon the Coaſt of *Mallabar*; which Engroſſement if they accompliſh as by like arts they have the other Spices,Cloves, Mace,Cinamon and Nutmegs,they might gain ſufficient by that ſole Commodity, to maintain conſtantly a Navy in *Europe* ſtrong enough to fight any Royal Navy.

Fifthly, Their next queſtion, How it can be imagined the Young King of *Bantam* ſhould be ſo ſimple, as to enſlave himſelf and his poſterity; We ſhall reſolve, when they tell us by what ſlights the *Batavians*, with pitiful inconſiderable Forces have enſlaved and held in ſlavery above Fifty ſuch Kings within Eighty years paſt in thoſe Eaſtern parts of the World.It will be enough at preſent to tell Your Lordſhips; The Princes and people of thoſe parts are a naked people, unuſed to fire-Arms, that live in the innocent primitive eſtate of Nature, without underſtanding the guiles of the Dutch *Eaſt-India-Company*, until they have built a Fort, and then the Princes themſelves as well as their ſubjects, muſt immediately become down-right Slaves to the Dutch; and its too late to repent without the hazard of being all cut off, Man, Woman and Child; which was lately the Fate of one of the *Javan* Princes in the Eaſtern parts of that Iſland, and of his people; wherein an Engliſh Fugitive Captain *Cooper*, was ſaid to be employed by them in the execution.

Sixthly, We herewith preſent Your Lordſhips the Articles, Printed at *Batavia*, made at *Macaſſar* for the Excluſion of the Engliſh and other Nations, from the Trade of that place;for which never any ſatisfaction was made the *Engliſh Company*. Our end therein is

not

not to make the breach wider between the two Nations, (of which they ſeem groundleſly to accuſe us,) but to ſhew Your Lordſhips the ſame Tragedy that was acted at *Bantam*, with little alteration, except changing the Scene; wherein ſuch an Ocean of humane blood was ſpilt, and in ſuch a manner (with a little fighting, and after ſubmiſſion) as we are not willing to mention; and is not to be parallel'd in any Hiſtory we have Read; of which there are living Witneſſes that were preſent at the action, which we can produce to Your Lordſhips, but that we are not willing to irritate or trouble Your Lordſhips with what is not pertinent to the preſent caſe of *Bantam*: Yet this uſe we muſt beg Your Lordſhips leave to make of that inſtance of *Macaſſar*, that ſince no ſatisfaction has been made to the Engliſh, for that important place; Your Lordſhips would be pleaſed to take and keep a ſtrong hold of our juſt claim to *Bantam*; that we may not be totally deprived of a place of reſt and ſecurity in the South-Seas, (where the Dutch have above Thirty Forts) to the irreparable ſhame and reproach of our Nation.

Seventhly, The proofs we have exhibited to your Lordſhips are ſo expreſs to the matter of our complaint, that moſt of them do prove *in terminis* the things complained of, and the Witneſſes are not only *fide digni*, but Men of good Fortunes, and approved exemplary Veracity; and we do not only believe what all of them have ſworn, and particularly Mr. *Moody*, but much more, (which they have told us) concerning the many years contrivances, and horrible wicked methods that were uſed by the *Batavians*, to create thoſe unnatural quarrels between the Father and the Son; which we have omitted to trouble your Lordſhips with, becauſe they could not atteſt them upon their own knowledge, as we have likewiſe

omitted

omitted (for the ſame reaſon) ſome Letters of the Old King of *Bantam*, wherein he wrote to his late Majeſty long before the ſurprize of *Bantam*, that the *Dutch* were contriving to enſlave him and his Country, as they had done all his Neighbour Princes; but that he would be ſlave to none but to his late Majeſty of G'orious Memory.

Eighthly, What the ſaid *Dutch* Deputies ſay in extenuation of the Hoſtilities committed by their people upon the Coaſt of *Malabarr*, is ſo wide from any excuſe of that crime, and breach of the peace between the two Nations, that it ſeems to us to be a plain confeſſion of what they have been ſo often and ſo juſtly accuſed of, (*viz.*) that they deſign not only by their old arts of ſetting *Indian* Princes at War, and making themſelves partakers in the quarrel to enſlave both parties, and then compel their partners to drive the *Engliſh* out of their Country: But that now having got ſo great a poſt for their purpoſe as *Bantam*, they are become impatient of truſting to their old ſlow methods, and are reſolved to finiſh that engroſsment of *Pepper* at once, *Vi & Armis*: For one of your Lordſhips may remember that ſoon after the firſt News came to the *Engliſh* Court of the *Batavians* action at *Bantam*, Mr. *Van Damm* (a ruling man in their Committee) wrote to a Friend of his then in *London*, to acquaint the Lords of His Majeſties Council, that he did for himſelf and all the ſeventeen, (which is their whole Committee) diſclaim that wicked act as (we remember) he called it, that *Spelman* had done at *Bantam*: which now ſince they were ſo prevalent (by promiſe of doing right in the fair way of a Treaty) to cauſe His late Majeſty to divert that Warlike Fleet that was deſigned for the recovery of *Bantam* two years paſt; they have arrived at the confidence not only

only to juſtifie that wicked act, but to tell your Lordſhips (in effect) that they have made the ſame termes with the poor enſlaved Creature they call the King of *Bantam*, as they did make with the enſlaved *Macaſſars*; and that they would make ſuch terms excluſive to the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Danes*, &c. ſome of your Lordſhips may pleaſe to remember we told your Lordſhips formerly they would do; which any perſon, knowing the *Dutch* and the affairs of *India*, might eaſily have foreſeen, without pretending to the gift of Prophecy, which they upbraid us with: And for their juſtifying or defending, (as they term it) their expelling us from *Bantam*, we will undertake at the hazard of our Credit with His Majeſty and your Lordſhips, (which is very dear to us) to prove in their own preſence before your Lordſhips by irrefragable Arguments, that if that defence which they have made ſhall be admitted good by your Lordſhips, they may with eaſe and certainty expel us from every Port and place in *India* where we have not Guns and Men enough to beat them off. And if your Lordſhips, or the Deputies themſelves, will nominate any Port or places in *India* particularly to be diſcourſed before your Lordſhips, (be they many or few,) we will demonſtrate to your Lordſhips that they may eaſily expel us particularly from each nominated place by the ſame or ſuch like methods as they uſed at *Bantam*, and juſtifie their ſo doing by better Arguments than they have or can urge for what they have done at *Bantam*: So that though they pretend ſo much for Peace, if they be ſincere in their pretences, it is ſuch a Peace as ſhall leave them alone in the whole fruition of the *Eaſt-India* Trade; for otherwiſe by their own Hypotheſis, (which is in ſubſtance, that they may make any treaty with the Native Princes of *India*,

dia, though to the prejudice of the Subjects of the Kings in amity with them in *Europe*;) the two Nations are now and muſt continue in a ſtate of War in *India*, though we are not in actual Hoſtility; or elſe we and all other *Europeans* muſt quietly yield them the ſole Trade of thoſe Eaſtern parts of the World; except only thoſe few places where we have Forts ſtrong enough to defend our ſelves, againſt not their Forces only, but theirs conjunctive with all *Indian* Nations that they have enſlaved, or can draw into their confederacy.

Ninthly, To what the ſaid Deputies ſay, that ſome *Engliſh* were found among the ſlain of the Old King of *Bantam*'s party; we ſay, that in truth we do not know or believe there was one man: But if there were two or three renegado *Engliſh*, (ſervants to the Old King) it concerns not the Company, nor would be any News eſpecially to the *Dutch* Company, whoſe Seamen and Souldiers run away by hundreds into the *Moors*, and other Natives ſervice yearly. Their charge likewiſe of the *Engliſh* robbing their houſes at *Bantam*, is as ridiculous, falſe, and impoſſible, as circumſtances then ſtood with the *Engliſh*; for after the *Dutch* were landed, it was immediately given out that all the *Engliſh* ſhould be Maſſacred that night; which our ſervants (remembring too well what had formerly been done in *Amboina* and the *Eaſtern Iſlands*) were in eminent fear of for two days and two nights together; and had enough to do to meditate and prepare themſelves for preſent Death, although (by what followed) they ſince believe, that bloody report was given out artificially and purpoſely to terrifie them; that as ſoon as the *Dutch* ſhould think fit to order their Slave the young King to command the *Engliſh* to diſlodge, they ſhould do it readily, with ſuch a thankful

Letter

Letter as Mr. *Sweeting* carried, or any other thanks; which the ſtouteſt of the *Engliſh* being unarmed, after ſuch a fright, would not have refuſed to ſubſcribe.

Tenthly, If your Lordſhips ſhould object, that if the *Batavians* can ſo eaſily deprive us of all the remainder of our Trade in *India*, and that they are ſo avaritious and unjuſt as we affirm them to be; how comes it to paſs that we have any part of the *Eaſt-India* Trade left us? We anſwer, that we ſuppoſe the reaſon why they deprive us not of all preſently, is for fear of that word that troubles them ſo much; (*viz.*) if they ſhould proceed *per Saltum*, it would make a great noiſe in *Europe*, (as they ſay we have made about this buſineſs of *Bantam*) and are the more angry at it, becauſe they have been ſo fortunate in ſhifting off many other aggreſſions which they have made upon the *Engliſh* Nation: Particularly their expelling us from that important place of *Macaſſar*, for which they never made ſatisfaction by any Treaty, as aforeſaid. But they muſt conſider, (as we doubt not but your Lordſhips will) that they have drove us now to the Wall, and neceſſity will make a Coward valiant: We muſt be reſtored to *Bantam*, or for ever bid adieu to the *South-Sea* Trade; and in a little time more (when the noiſe that troubles them is over) to all the Trade of *India*: The methods of their proceedings in all ſuch encroachments upon the *Engliſh*, in all times having been to make one bold ſtep, and then ſpend thirteen or fourteen years in allaying the noiſe of that, or paying for it not the hundredth part of what the concernment of it is worth to this Kingdom: And when the noiſe of that is well allayed or bought off in *Europe*, then to make a new encroachment; ſo they began at *Japan* and *Amboyna*; and ſince that deceived us of *Pollaroon* and *Polloway*; then of *Dam* and *Ma-*

caſſar,

Caſſar, and laſtly of *Bantam*; moving ſtill from the *Eaſt Weſterly*, to lay their Purchaſes together (for we cannot call them Conqueſts) And without doubt when this noiſe is over, the next place they will expell us from ſhall be *Bengal* and the Coaſt of *Mallabar*, (as their own Director or Chief of *Bengal* hath publickly declared) And then our buſineſs in thoſe parts of the World will be compleatly finiſhed. This, my Lords, is our Caſe, and muſt be our Fortune, if we muſt ſee our ſelves deſtroyed, the nobleſt Navigation of *England* ruined, and conſequently our King and Country diſhonoured, with our hands tyed behind us, ſo as not to be permitted to right our ſelves, without being unjuſtly charged (as the Lyon did the Lamb in the Fable) as if we were Men affecting Wars, and promoting Diſſenſion between the two Nations: An imputation that we diſown and abhor, having been in all times more averſe to Armes, than did conſiſt with our Intereſt and Duty, out of the too great inclination we had to Peace and Quietneſs.

Eleventhly, And whereas the Gentlemen are pleaſed to inſinuate, that though the pretended young King of *Bantam* be never ſo mean, their Faith ought to be kept with him as much as if he were the greateſt King upon Earth; which we deny not, but ſay, they had firſt plighted their Faith to our Deceaſed Sovereign of Glorious Memory, in the laſt Treaty of Peace, which they have violated by thoſe injurious Articles they have made with the enſlaved King of *Bantam*.

Twelfthly, If the *Batavians* have kept their terms with that enſlaved Prince of *Bantam*, (which we have reaſon not to believe they have) it is the firſt time that ever we heard they have kept their Faith with any of thoſe poor ignorant Natives.

Thirteenthly, If they have made any Articles with that poor King, they were made while he was a Priſoner within the Fort, in a moſt abject Thraldom to the *Dutch*; in which condition the poor man would as readily ſet his hand to any thing the *Batavians* would have him, as our ſervants ſubſcribed the Letter before mentioned. And ſuch is certainly his condition, that the poor Creature, if *Bantam* be delivered to the *Engliſh*, will be ſo far from upbraiding the *Batavians* with breach of Faith for that cauſe, that he will look upon it as the only good turn that ever they did him in his life, for then he may be ſure of his Liberty, and hope to be a little King upon the Hills, or in the Woods, and at worſt ſee his Subjects flouriſh under the mild Government of the *Engliſh*; whereas in his preſent condition, with the total loſs of his little Dominion, he muſt live in durance, under the anxiety of ſeeing his Country ruinated and depopulated.

Fourteenthly, For the juſtification of our Demands of Dammages, or to leſſen or invalidate what is demanded of us by the Gentlemen Subſcribers; we ſhall trouble your Lordſhips with no Diſcourſe at preſent, becauſe we deſire not to enter upon that Argument till *Bantam* be reſtored to us; neither ſhall we trouble your Lordſhips with any Paraphraſe upon the *Dutch* Papers, offered for Evidence upon the *Netherlands Eaſt-India* Companies part; becauſe few of them are upon Oath, and none of them (as we apprehend) to any purpoſe.

Fifteenthly, There are ſome few particulars in the ſaid Depuries anſwer that we have not replyed unto, being in our judgments (to uſe their own phraſe) meer trifles; but if your Lordſhips ſhall think any thing of moment unanſwered, upon your Lordſhips command we ſhall make a farther and particular anſwer thereunto.

Six-

Sixteenthly, What the Gentlemen mean by their triumphant concluſion, that they have overthrown our pretenſions, and juſtified that wicked act of *Bantam*, we underſtand not, except it be a form of concluding litigious Papers in *Holland*. Our Concluſion ſhall be no more, but to aſſure your Lordſhips that we have a perfect confidence in your Lordſhips Juſtice, and therefore we cannot doubt but our preſent Sovereigns moſt auſpicious Reign ſhall be ſignaliz'd, by having one place of importance in *India*, that his Subjects were unjuſtly deprived of, reſtored again to them in his time, which never was done in the time of any of his Noble Progenitors. We are,

My Lords,

Your Lordſhips moſt Dutiful and moſt Obedient Servants,

Dated at the *Eaſt-India-Houſe*, 22th *Octob.* 1685.

Joſeph Aſſe, Governour.
Joſia Child, Deputy.
Jeremy Sambrook
Benj. Bathurſt.

The Rejoynder of the *Dutch* Commiſſioners Inſtructors to the foregoing Reply, being the ſecond Paper preſented by the ſaid Commiſſioners to the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors, *Viz.*

To the Moſt Honourable Lords, my Lords the Commiſſioners appointed by the King of Great Brittain, *and the Gentlemen appointed Commiſſioners by the Lords, the States General of the United Provinces, for the deciſion of Differences ariſen between the* Eaſt-India *Company of* England, *and that of the ſaid Provinces, upon the ſubject matter of* Bantam.

Moſt Honourable Lords,

THe underwritten Deputies of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company being deſirous not to engage in a fight of Calumnies, from which the Conquerour can reap nothing but ſhame and confuſion; inſtead of returning the like to the Gentlemen of the *Engliſh* Company, will apply themſelves ſolely to demonſtrate in this replication, that the Reply, far from having undermined the foundation of the Anſwer, has not ſo much as touched it.

The *Engliſh* Commiſſioners having highly maintained in their demand, that on the behalf of the High and Mighty Lords the States General, and of that of the *Dutch* Company: It was agreed that reſtitution (as they call it) of *Bantam* ſhould be made into His Majeſties hands: The underwritten, before they entered into the diſcuſſion of the principal cauſe, in relation

lation of this preliminary point (*quæſtio prejudicialis*) had proved two things.

I. That touching the Reſtitution of *Bantam*, there was nothing concluded nor ſetled between the two Companies; and that their High and Mightineſſes were far from diſpoſing of Towns that did not belong to them, and to which they had no manner of Right.

II. And in the ſecond place, That the *Engliſh* Company after the change which happened at *Bantam*, could not take hold of the Anſwer return'd by their High and Mightineſſes to Sir *John Chardin*'s Memorial, no more than of the Advances which the *Dutch* Company made in the Year 1683, towards the Accommodating the Differences which the War at *Bantam* had been the cauſe of between the two Companies.

What do the Gentlemen of the *Engliſh* Company reply to this? Nothing at all, but only bring Sir *John Chardin* upon the Stage very improperly. The queſtion not being what Sir *John Chardin* acted at the *Hague* upon the matter of *Bantam*, but only whether the two Companies with the conſent of the *States*, did agree to the Reſtitution of *Bantam* into the Hands of His Majeſty; which the underwritten have expreſly denyed; which was enough to prove that there was nothing concluded between the ſaid Companies: Wherefore it may be inferred, ſince the Gentlemen of the *Engliſh* Company paſs all this under ſilence, ſpeaking there only of Sir *John Chardin*, that theſe Gentlemen do indirectly detract from what they advanced in their Demand touching the Concluſion of the Reſtitution of *Bantam*.

The *Engliſh* Company having had in the Capital City only a Factory and their reſidence, without having made any pretence there to the leaſt Right of Territory; it was demanded of the *Engliſh* Deputies, with what ap-

pearance of Juſtice the *Engliſh* Company could pretend to the Reſtitution of that which they never poſſeſſed, unto which it had never had any real pretence founded upon the propriety (*Dominium*) which not only according to the Civil Law, but alſo according to that of Nature, ought to be the Ground of a Real Action.

What do they reply to all this? Nothing at all. The underwritten after having given (in their Anſwer to your Excellencies) a true *Idea* of the Affair of *Bantam*, did afterwards conjure the Gentlemen of the *Engliſh* Company to deveſt themſelves of their Prepoſſeſſion, and to make ſerious Reflection upon the following Conſiderations.

Firſt, That the King of *Bantam* having reſigned his Empire to his Eldeſt Son; the laſt by this Reſignation became lawful King, and was acknowledged as ſuch by the late King of *Great Brittain*, of Glorious Memory, and by thoſe of the *Engliſh* Company.

Secondly, That being a lawful King, his Subjects taking Arms to Dethrone him, were Rebels.

Thirdly, That according to the Law of Nature, and That of Nations, it is not only lawful to aſſiſt a King oppreſſed by his Rebellious Subjects, but that it alſo ought to be reputed an Act of Charity.

Fourthly, That it is contrary to the ſame Law to impute the unhappy conſequences of a lawful and juſt Action to the Perſon who was Author of the Action, but not of the Conſequences.

Fifthly, And that by conſequence there was nothing more contrary to reaſon than to impute, in their Reply, the Expulſion of the *Engliſh* out of *Bantam* to the Regency of *Batavia*, and to their Auxiliary Arms.

What do they ſay to all theſe deciſive points? Nothing at all. From which ſilence, although it might be

be concluded, that the ground of the Anſwer of the *Dutch* Company remaining ſtill firm and unſhaken, the pains of refuting the *Engliſh* Companies Reply, (which can contain nothing Eſſential in it,) the underwritten notwithſtanding have thought fit to read it over from one end to the other, and to make upon it the Remarks which are neceſſary.

And paſſing over the three firſt Articles of the Reply, in the firſt of which they ſpeak (although very improperly, and by way of Reproach) of Sums which the *Dutch* Company paid a long time ago to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, with the proſpect only of buying Peace: They will begin their Remarks with the Conſiderations upon the Fourth Article of the Reply.

Coming to the Queſtion of *Cui Bono* of the *Dutch* Deputies (ſay the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners in the ſaid Fourth Article) that is to ſay, what Advantage the *Dutch* ſhould have had in exciting the Young King of *Bantam* to make a Quarrel with his Father, and what may be the Conſequences of it: We anſwer, (add they) that we wonder ſuch knowing and experienced Gentlemen ſhould make ſo pitiful a Queſtion to ſo wiſe a Tribunal, as that of your Excellencies, to which the meaneſt Sailer *Engliſh* or *Dutch* which ever had been in *India*, could anſwer *ex tempore*. *Bantam* was a Port to which all *European* Nations, and the greater part of the *Indian* Nations traded with Ships richly laden, to the Number of more than Forty every Year (and what follows to the end of the ſame Article.)

The underwritten Deputies do not doubt but that your Excellencies after ſo pitiful a Rhapſody (or *Gallimatias*) will be pleaſed to allow them to complain of the little heed which the *Engliſh* Deputies give to what has been ſaid in the Anſwer, and of their terming a convincing Argument ridiculous.

There is only common ſence required, without being either wonderful Learned or Experienced, to perceive that the *Engliſh* Deputies have not more comprehended the Arguments drawn from the end; which every rational Man propoſes to himſelf in his Actions, than if it had been writ in *Arabick*.

The underwritten deſired in their Anſwer (not your Excellencies, but the Commiſſioners of the *Engliſh* Company) to explain to them *cui bono*, and with what proſpect thoſe at *Batavia* ſhould give themſelves the trouble of making a Quarrel between the Father and the Son, and to animate one againſt the other; of what Uſe that would have been to them, and what Advantage they would have drawn from it. For ſince the Son had aſcended the Throne, and that he had ſignified by his Embaſſadors to the Regency of *Batavia*, that he was willing to live in a good Correſpondency with them, and to uſe them more favourably than his Father had done during his Reign: As alſo indeed thoſe at *Batavia* had no reaſon to complain of his Behaviour in relation to them; and why then ſhould they be willing to engage him in a War againſt his Father and his own Subjects, and of ſeeing his Father re-aſcend the Throne, or his younger Brother ſet up in his ſtead.

What do the *Engliſh* Deputies reply to this? They ſay that *Bantam* was a Port to which all the *European* Nations trading to the *Indies*, and greateſt part of the *Indian* Nations, traded with Ships richly laden, to the Number of above Forty every Year; that is to ſay (as it ought to be Explained in the ſence of theſe Gentle-Men) that *Bantam* is a Port which would fit the *Hollanders* very well: Oh the fine Reply! The Queſtion is not here, Whether the Town of *Bantam* be an Advantagious Port; we agree it is; but the matter is only

only to know, what Advantage 'twould be to thoſe of *Batavia*, to excite and foment a War between the Old and the Young King of *Bantam*? And what was the Advantage which they could rationally hope to reap from it? The underwritten deſire the *Engliſh* Deputyes to tell them, what Connexion there would be, in the Mind of a Rational Man, between ſtirring up a War between the Old and the Young King, and the ſeizing upon *Bantam* upon the ſucceſs of this War? How thoſe of the Regency of *Batavia*? Were they Diviners and Prophets, and could they, by a Spirit of Prophecy, penetrate into the ſecrets of futurity? Did they know ſo long before, that the War would end to the Sons Advantage? That the *Engliſh* would concern themſelves in it? And that he would drive them from *Bantam*? Thoſe at *Batavia* had they not rather cauſe to fear, that the Young Prince would be overcome in this War? And that his Father would reaſcend the Throne? As really we ſaw the Young King within two dangers of his Ruine, and upon the brink of the Precipice, writing to thoſe of *Batavia* Letters filled with marks of deſpair. Why did thoſe of *Batavia* (if they had deſigned to kindle a War between the Father and the Son) give themſelves the trouble to reconcile and pacify them? Suffering all this while the Young Prince to ſigh after their Aſſiſtance? From whence we ought conclude, whatſoever the *Engliſh* Gentlemen ſay of it, have not comprehended the ſtrength of this Argument, that it cannot be ſuppoſed that thoſe at *Batavia* ſhould concern themſelves with making a War between the Father and the Son, without making things deſperate, or without deſtroying probabilities; which ought even to be kept in a Romance, that is to ſay in a feigned ſtory made to divert the World.

In

In the Fifth Article of the Reply, the *Engliſh* Deputies ſay, That the underwritten Deputies ask them how it could be imagined that the Young King of *Bantam* ſhould be ſo ſimple as to put the Fetters on himſelf and his Poſterity? But it is pleaſant that the *Engliſh* Gentlemen ſhould repreſent the under-written as making Demands and Queſtions of which they have not had the leaſt thought. It is true, that the underwritten Demand in their Anſwer, what likelyhood there was that a Man of common ſence ſhould give ear to an advice ſo Extravagant, and ſo Dangerous, as that by which they would have perſwaded the Young King of *Bantam* to a War againſt his Father, and againſt his own Subjects: But they have been pleaſed to invent this Queſtion, that they might anſwer it, as they have done, with a Torrent of Injuries and Abuſes; with which they tear the *Dutch* Company in the moſt unjuſt and outraging manner.

But the underwritten having been able to foreſee long ſince, that they would have opportunity of exerciſing their Patience in rendring good for evil; they would pray to God, that for the good of both the Companyes, he would be pleaſed to encline the Gentlemen of the *Engliſh* Company to return into the Paths of Moderation, and of Mildneſs: And as to the injuries, they would ſay only theſe two things.

Firſt, If the Gentlemen of the *Engliſh* Company ever take a fancy to write the Hiſtory of the *Dutch* Company in the *Eaſt-Indies* from its beginning (to which theſe Gentlemen have recourſe to this time) it will be made appear, that either this Hiſtory will belye all that is ſaid in the Reply, concerning the enſlaving of fifty *Indian* Kings, and of the encroachments upon the *Engliſh*: Or if it confirms all that, it will

will be proved that it will be but a terrible Romance grounded upon ſuppoſed facts ; not to divert the World, (which is the deſign of all the Authors of Romances) but to blacken the *Dutch* Company, and to render them execrable to the whole Univerſe. But as it hath pleaſed the *Engliſh* Deputies to ſet the Town of *Bantam* in parallel with the other places of the Uſurpation, of which they compláin, and to ſay in the Tenth Article of their Reply in formal terms, that the *Dutch* had done as much to them at *Bantam*, as in the other places they have uſurped : It is evident that all their injurious Complaints muſt vaniſh into ſmoak ſo ſoon as by the reading of the Anſwer, and the proofs of the *Dutch* Company, it will appear that the Regency of *Batavia* has done nothing at *Bantam*, neither towards the King nor the *Engliſh* Company, which was not very juſt and equitable : For although ſince the difference between the Companies concerning the affairs of *Bantam*, the *Engliſh* Gentlemen have been pleaſed to rally (although very ungratefully) the King of *Bantam*, and to call him a poor and pitiful Slave, and a Priſoner to *Batavia*, notwithſtanding the honour which was done to his Embaſſadors here in *London*, in the year 1682. 'Tis notwithſtanding true that thoſe of the Regency of *Batavia* have uſed this *Indian* Prince in ſo charitable, and at the ſame time in ſo generous a manner, that very far from having ever complained of their proceedings towards him, he has on the contrary highly commended them.

Thus therefore there is a great deal of trouble ſaved to the Engliſh Gentlemen, and to thoſe of the Dutch, which may at preſent diſpenſe themſelves from it ; The firſt from juſtifying the bloody reproaches which they make againſt the *Dutch* Company ; and the

the others from defending themſelves from them in this replication, which would become a ſecond Volume, if they would make it ſwell with a new Apology, which is nothing of common with the affair of *Bantam*.

And as the *Engliſh* Deputies themſelves (after having ſuffered themſelves to be carryed away by the firſt torrent of their Paſſions) have upon better thoughts, thought fit not to grieve the hearts of your Excellencies (as they ſpeak) with things which ſignifie nothing to the preſent Caſe of *Bantam*: (although in truth they ſay nothing which comes to the ſaid point). The underwritten will keep themſelves within the bounds of the preſent Controverſie, without going out of it, but by an indiſpenſable neceſſity.

As to the Complaints which the *Engliſh* Deputies have ſo throughout their whole reply, in relation to the *Dutch* excluſive Contracts with *Indian* Princes; the *Dutch* Company will be very well able to juſtifie, in time and place, that which it has alwayes maintained, and which it does ſtill maintain, concerning the right of the ſaid Contracts.

The proofs which the *Engliſh* Gentlemen have expoſed to your Excellencies view, as they ſay in the ſeventh Paragraph of their Reply, very far from being (as they call them) ſo expreſs upon the point of their Complaints, and that the greateſt part of them prove *in terminis* every one of their grievances: It is on the contrary true, that not one of their proofs makes ſo much as mention of them: The underwritten deſire theſe Gentlemen to tell them, by which of their Depoſitions they can prove, that the Regency of *Batavia* did ever ſtir up and foment a War between the Old and the Young King of *Bantam*; and that the *Dutch* expelled (as they call it) the *Engliſh* from *Bantam*;

tam; for as for having raiſed the War, there is not one Witneſs ſo much as ſpeaks of it, far from atteſting it. And as to their expulſion from *Bantam*, there is not one Witneſs which ſwears to have ſeen himſelf, or to have heard others ſay, that they had ſeen it with their Eyes, or that they had heard others ſay that they had ſeen it with theirs; there being only two or three Witneſſes who endeavour to ground it upon Arguments and Conjectures, contrary to the Characters of true Witneſſes, who can depoſe nothing but upon the Teſtimony of their own Senſes.

The *Dutch* Deputies have not extenuated the Hoſtilities upon the Coaſt of *Mallabar*, for which thoſe of *Batavia* were accuſed; but have abſolutely denyed them; whatſoever the *Engliſh* Gentlemen may ſay in the eighth Paragraph of their Reply; in which they endeavour to make an expreſs Negative paſs for a Confeſſion.

That which followes in the ſame Paragraph, concerning a Letter from Mounſieur *Van Dam*, deſerves a particular reflection; not only in conſideration of the matter of this Letter, but alſo for the perſon of Mounſieur *Van Dam*, who is a Man thoroughly honeſt, prudent, and has applyed himſelf to the affairs of the *Dutch* Company, being careful and indefatigable in that labour, having ſerved the Company as Advocate for above thirty years, with the approbation of his Maſters, and the applauſe of all thoſe who know his deſert. After which the underwritten do not at all doubt, but that your Excellencies will willingly pardon the little Credit to what is ſaid of Mounſieur *Van Dam* in the ſaid Reply: Not that they can believe, that the ſtory of it could be invented by the *Engliſh* Deputies, who refer themſelves to the memory of one of your Excellencies; but believe that time

time may have obliterated the traces of remembrance of it; it not being at all credible, that a man ſo circumſpect as Monſieur *Van Dam*, ſhould think fit to reprove in a Letter the behaviour of Governour *Spillman*, in relation to the Affairs of *Bantam*, without having cleared to the bottom, the proceedings of the ſaid Government, which is incompatible with that which the ſaid Monſieur *Van Dam* has ſince judged, and ſtill judges concerning the Affairs of *Bantam*; being ſo fully perſwaded of the right of the Dutch Companies pretenſions, and the wrong of that of *England* in theſe Affairs; that all the Letters which the under-written have received from them concerning the matter of *Bantam* during their ſtay in *England*, are markes full of this perſwaſion: So that it cannot be doubted, without doing great injuſtice to Monſieur *Van Dam*, but that the ſaid Letter was only conditional, that is to ſay, that he condemned the behaviour of *Spillman* only in caſe that the news which his friend might have ſent him were true.

The Engliſh Deputies have alſo very well underſtood the ſence of the under-written, who as they in the ſame Eighth Paragraph, had beſtowed on them the gift of prophecy: For it is evident, that the under-written deducing in their anſwer the Argument of *Cui Bono*, (as the Engliſh Deputies calls it) to prove that it was morally impoſſible for thoſe at *Batavia*, to make a difference between the Old and Young King of *Bantam*, with the proſpect of taking advantage of the ſucceſs of this War; unleſs that by the gift of Prophecy they could be able to penetrate into the ſecrets of futurity; which is remote from the ſenſe which the Engliſh Deputies wreſt from theſe words.

As the under-written confeſſed frankly, that they do not very well underſtand the true ſenſe of the laſt words

words of the ſame paragraph, by reaſon of the frequent parentheſis, are a little puzled; they will make no anſwer to it: But yet if the Engliſh Deputies do there offer to prove by irrefragable Arguments, that the Dutch have driven the Engliſh from *Bantam*, the under-written will be very glad to be preſent at this proof; not only that they may be able to deſtroy it, but alſo to learn by what new ſort of Logick they can prove by irrefragable arguments, Facts which are proved by no depoſition of any Witneſs; without which notwithſtanding, Facts cannot be proved which depend on the teſtimony of the ſenſes.

The Ninth Article of the ſaid Reply ſhews alſo, the little heed which the Engliſh Deputies have given to the Anſwer of the under-written, as to the accuſation which they talk of (*viz.* the Dutch Deputies) that the Engliſh ſhould plunder their houſe at *Bantam*; 'tis equally ridiculous, falſe and impoſſible, in the poſture wherein things were then, for the Engliſh to do; for ſo ſoon as the Dutch Landed, there was a Report ſpread abroad, that all the Engliſh were to be Maſſacred that night; it is onely to read the anſwer of the under-written to be ſatisfyed, that it has not pleaſed the Engliſh Deputies to give themſelves the trouble of reading with the leaſt application the Dutch Companies Apology, wherein upon the matter of the plundering of the Dutch Factory, theſe following words will be found; "It ought not to be 'wondred at that the King having re-taken the Town 'of *Bantam* from his Enemies, wherewith he was en-'compaſſed, ſhould cauſe the motions of the Engliſh to 'be watched, as well as the entry and going out of the 'Ships, in the apprehenſion wherein he was, ſome ill 'deſign might be carried on againſt his perſon & eſtate: 'And that in the confuſion wherein the Affairs were

'then

'then, the goods of other Men were taken away, which 'the Directors of the Engliſh Company themſelves 'could no more have prevented, than they could have 'hindred in the time when the Old King made himſelf 'Maſter of the Town of *Bantam*; and that the Dutch 'Reſident *Caeff* was forced to take flight to ſhelter him-'ſelf from the violence of the *Bantamers*; ſome *Engliſh* 'probably without the knowledge of their Maſters from 'plundering the Dutch Factory. There is no cauſe to doubt at preſent that after the reading of theſe words, but that the Engliſh Deputies will themſelves perceive their Error, and the little care which they have taken to underſtand the ſenſe of the under-written; ſince it appears evidently in the ſaid paſſage, the time is not ſpoken of, in which the Dutch Landed at *Bantam* (as the Engliſh Deputies have underſtood it) but the time when the old King made himſelf Maſter of *Bantam*; and that the Dutch Reſident *Caeff* was forced to take flight. There is certainly nothing more troubleſome or tire-ſome than to ſee ones ſelf forced to clear paſſages ſo very evident. But as this (without doubt) ought to be attributed to the great Affairs the Engliſh Deputies have on their hands; The under-written eaſily perſwade themſelves, that in this negligence there is neither deſign nor myſtery.

The Objections which the Engliſh Deputies make to themſelves in the Tenth paragraph of their Reply, and the Solution, which they give to it, ſhews that they have difficulty enough to reconcile the encroachments of the Dutch with the flouriſhing condition of the Engliſh Company.

As the under-written Deputies confeſs that the credit of the Dutch Company is engaged to His Majeſty of *Great Brittain*, (as the Engliſh Deputies ſay in the Eleventh

Eleventh paragraph of their Reply.) The underwritten deny expreſly, that That Faith ought to be violated in acquitting themſelves of that which the Dutch Company owed to the King of *Bantam*, by vertue of the Leagues which they have made with this Prince.

The Twelfth paragraph is injurious to the Dutch Company; which far from not keeping their Faith makes a conſtant profeſſion of acquitting themſelves of it every where and towards all. The underwritten, not obſerving any thing more in the following Articles, which deſerves any reflection; we will perſiſt to deſire that Your Excellencies by your ſentence will acquit the Dutch Company from the demands of that of *England*, and that you will adjudge to the Dutch Company what they demand in Re-convention.

Signed by

G. Hooft.
Jacob Van Hoorne.
S. V. Blockquery.
A. Paets.

Dated at *Weſtminſter*, *Nov.* 19th 1685.

The Fourth Paper preſented by the Engliſh Commiſſioners Inſtructors, to the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors; being in further Anſwer to the Papers preſented by the Dutch Deputies; *Viz.*

To the Moſt Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners, appointed by the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty, for Determining the differences between the Engliſh *and* Dutch East-India-Companies, *according to the Treaty of* $167\frac{4}{5}$.

Right Honourable,

WE are ſorry and aſhamed, that we are neceſſitated to waſte Your Lordſhips time; but if the Dutch Deputies will perſiſt injuriouſly to charge us with calumniating them, becauſe we are forced very gently and argumentatively only to touch ſome of their too well known methods of managing their Affairs in *India*; If likewiſe the ſaid Gentlemen, after ſo full an anſwer as we gave (though brief and pertinent) to their voluminous papers, do yet tell Your Lordſhips we have ſaid nothing to ſeveral weighty points (as they do in a late paper preſented Your Lordſhips) We hope we ſhall obtain your Lordſhips pardon for this Rejoynder, which ſhall be as ſhort as the nature of their paper and of their practices in *India* will admit.

Firſt, As to the Reſtitution of *Bantam*, we ſay, All the late King of glorious Memory demanded, was the withdrawing of the Dutch Forces from *Bantam*, and ſatiſ-

ſatisfaction for our dammages; and we ask no more now, But that the Fort built with the Engliſh Money may be left undemoliſhed, that we may be able to defend our Factors and Servants, and preſerve the Trade we deſign there; which as the preſent Affairs of *Bantam* are, can be no otherwiſe ſecured to us. And it is certain that the Lords States General conſented to the withdrawing their Forces as aforeſaid, by their anſwer to Sir *John Chardins* Memorial. Whether we ſpeak truly in this or not, we are in Your Lordſhips Judgment, upon view of the authentick Copies of the ſaid Memorial and Reply, lodged with Sir *John Chardin*, and with your Lordſhips Secretary. And for the Gentlemen to ſay, the Lords States Conceſſions then to Sir *John Chardin*, are not to be urged now, becauſe they have ſince made Articles with that poor Young King (which the *Batavians* have ſo much abuſed and enſlaved) and who is ſo ignorant and ſo miſerable, that he would ſet his Chop or Mark to a Hundred blanks if they would have him: And we appeal not only to your Lordſhips Wiſdom, but to all Men of common ſenſe, whether any thing ſince done with ſuch a poor Creature, now and then in durance, can make any new Caſe ſince the tranſactions at the *Hague*.

Secondly, The Gentlemen ſay, they affirmed we had only a Factory and a Reſidence in the Capital City of *Bantam*, and can found no dominion upon that; and that we have replyed nothing thereunto; wherein (we humbly conceive) your Lordſhips will find the Gentlemen under a great miſtake: For though our Factory and the Fort Built with our Money were more worth than all the reſt of the Buildings in *Bantam*; (which they call the Capital City) We claim no Territory by vertue thereof; but we ſay the Old King of *Bantam* was King of Right, and his Son only

Probationary with his Fathers leave, to ſee how he would behave himſelf, and as ſuch a King, and the Son of a Father alwayes Obſequious to His late Majeſty of Glorious Memory, His Embaſſadours were here received with Reſpect: And that the Old King his Father, (before the Articles the *Dutch* Gentlemen pretend to have made with his Son,) gave that City and Territory to His ſaid late Majeſty. And if the *Dutch* Deputies will yet contend, That the Young King was King not only Probationary, but *de jure*; and that the Father was ſubject to the Son; which was not ſo of Right by the Laws of that Country, nor can ever be proved, but the contrary moſt certainly; if it were worth the conteſting: Then we ſay that Young King hath violated his publick Faith by his Aſſaſſinating our Agent, and other publick Perſons Reſident as Chiefs of the *Engliſh* Nation by Commiſſion from His late Majeſty of Glorious Memory. And if it be true, (as the *Dutch* Deputies themſelves have conſtantly affirmed) That it was not the *Batavians*, but that Young King of *Bantam* that rifled our Houſes, tore our King's Colours, drove us from our Ancient, Great, and Coſtly Habitations and Trade; while at the ſame time his own Embaſſadors were treated here by His Majeſty, and His Majeſties *Eaſt-India* Company with the greateſt Kindneſs and Reſpect: If this be the Caſe, do not the *Dutch* Deputies themſelves in Effect confeſs, That that Young King deſerves no longer to be correſponded with by them: And that it is moſt reaſonable for us that are and deſire to be their Friends, to requeſt them to depart thence, and leave us the Fort which our Money paid for; which is all we ask of them with reſpect to the pretended Reſtitution of that place; and we may ſay, to the Reſtitution of the Majeſty and Honour of our *Engliſh* Name and Nation, which

which hath been intolerably affronted and abuſed at that place of *Bantam* in ſight of many *Eaſtern* Nations.

3. As to that weak Queſtion *cui bono*, we cannot but wonder the Gentlemen ſhould expoſe themſelves again to the cenſure not only of your Lordſhips, but of all Mankind that have the leaſt knowledge of *India*: They argue thus, They had favour at *Bantam*, a Factory there, their Friend King; why ſhould they adventure a War if compaſſion to their Ally had not moved them, when they could not better their Condition? Our Anſwer was full to this before; but in regard the Gentlemen will have more of it, Your Lordſhips we hope will pardon our telling them, that their Factory at *Bantam* was uſed moſtly for buying Rice, Hens and Proviſions; and it may be to inſpect the *Engliſh* Proceedings; for where the *Engliſh* are, Trade runs generally at ſo low profit, that the *Dutch* care not for medling with it in ſuch places; But if by the Artifices they have uſed, they can keep the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Danes*, *Portugueez*, *Moores*, *Gentues*, and *Mallayes*, and all other Nations from bringing Callicoes to *Bantam* (which Callicoes are the principal Clothing of the *Javans* and many Nations thereabout to the Eaſtward) they may then ſell one piece of Callico for the price that two would ſell for, when the Trade of *Bantam* was open; and buy two Baharrs of *Pepper* for the price they paid for one formerly; which may alter the *Dutch* Companies Affairs for the better Two, or Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds *per annum*; beſides the much greater Advantage they would make by having the whole Trade of *Pepper* in *Europe*, if they can keep *Bantam* as now it is, by any means right or wrong. Beſides the deſign which it is manifeſt they have in proſpect of obſtructing all other *Europeans* from the *China* and *Japan* Trade, having (by preven-

ting all Nations from the Trade of *Bantam*) ſecured as they think the two great Paſſages, *viz.* the Streights of *Sunda*, and the Streights of *Malacca*. If this be not a full Anſwer to their *cui bono*, let the World judge (as we doubt not but your Lordſhips will uprightly,) although the Gentlemen (with as little reaſon as they did before,) ſhould call the moſt clear Truth and undenyable Arguments, by the ſame inſignificant Term *Gallimatias*.

The next Queſtion they diſcourſe of, *viz.* How it can be imagined that the Young King ſhould be ſo ſimple *&c.*? We dare not ſay any more to it now, leſt your Lordſhips ſhould apprehend it to be an abuſe of your Lordſhips Patience, after we have ſo fully and clearly anſwered that before.

We muſt own our ſelves obliged to the Gentlemen for the good Advice they give us in their former Paper, to ſubdue our paſſions (which are too apt to ſtir in the Minds of injured Men) and for their Prayers in this, that God would incline us into the paths of Moderation and Mildneſs; and in requital thereof we ſhall not only pray to God to forgive them for the Ocean of Innocent Blood they have ſhed in *India*; but that at length they may repent and forſake thoſe ill Methods, by which their People at *Batavia* have deſigned to engroſs the whole Trade of the *Eaſt-Indies*; which (in truth) is much to be feared, if timely Remedy be not applyed. And as to the *Engliſh* Proceedings in *India*, though the *Engliſh* Company was ſettled there before the *Dutch*, and our Trade is not yet much inferiour to theirs, bating only the *Spice* and *Japan* Trades which they have engroſſed by ſuch wayes as we have juſtly accuſed them of: We dare appeal to the Gentlemen themſelves, and to all People that know any thing of *India*, whether the *Dutch* Company in the progreſs

progreſs of their too well known Methods, have not killed Thouſands of *Indians* for one that ever dyed by the *Engliſh* hands, upon any Cauſe or Quarrel whatſoever: From whence we may reaſonably infer that through God's Mercy we have hitherto been Men of Meekneſs and great (if not too great) Moderation, conſidering the manifold provocations we have had.

Mr. *Van Dam* we have good thoughts of, and the better becauſe he did ſo frankly condemn thoſe ill Practices of *Spellman*'s; and we do not remember, nor believe there was any Conditional Words expreſſed or implyed in his Letter fore-quoted.

We obſerve the diſtinction of time which the Gentlemen now make; in which they have been told the *Engliſh* Slaves robbed their *Dutch* Houſe at *Bantam*; but we believe not one word thereof, neither is there any probability of it.

There is nothing more that we can obſerve in the Gentlemen's laſt Paper, that deſerves the troubling of your Lordſhips with one Line in Anſwer thereunto; but one ſhort Paragraph which is indeed very material, and therefore we ſhall beg your Lordſhips leave to repeat it *verbatim*.

They ſay, "As to the Complaints which the *Engliſh* Deputies have made throughout their whole "Reply in Relation to the *Dutch* excluſive Contracts "with *Indian* Princes, the *Dutch* Company will be very well able to juſtifie in time and place, that which "it hath alwayes maintain'd, and which it does ſtill "maintain, concerning the Right of the ſaid Contracts: In anſwer whereunto, we ſay,

Firſt, This is plain dealing, throwing the Gantlet to all Nations, and amounts to a Confeſſion of that deſign they have of engroſſing the whole Trade of *India*,

and that they will and may eaſily do it, is as plain, except ſome ſpeedy Courſe be taken to defend that Remainder of Ports and Places that are left us in *India* to trade unto: For it is certainly known, that any *European* Nation that is conſiderable in Naval Power in *India*, may by their Shipping take ſome Advantage upon the greateſt Native Prince of *India*; and it is as certain that any Prince being ſurpriz'd, or his Subjects Eſtates to a very conſiderable value, will for a preſent Redemption of his Subjects from the Ruine of ſuch a ſurprizal, grant to the Surprizer any Conditions of Trade excluſive to any other Nation or People reſiding unarmed in his Country, and by Conſequence ſuch unarmed People expelled from the Trade of any ſuch Native Prince his Dominions, muſt remain for ever deprived thereof, or by force of Arms compel the Reſtitution, which can never be without uſing force: For after ſuch Contract, they will make themſelves Parties (as now they do with the Young King of *Bantam*) and tell us in plain terms (as they do your Lordſhips) that they muſt defend their Allyes, and maintain their Contracts or Articles.

Secondly, We ſay, This Aſſertion makes it evident what the Deſign of their Fleet now or late in the Gulph of *Perſia* was; where if they had proſpered in their ſhutting up all that Great Emperours Ports, which (in probability) they had done, if the *Engliſh* Ships there had not undertook the Navigation between *India* and *Perſia*; and if they had not been (as by chance they were) too many and too ſtrong to be obſtructed by the *Dutch* at that time, Your Lordſhips may eaſily conceive what Articles that Great Emperour of *Perſia* muſt have entred into to perſwade the *Dutch* to open his Ports again.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Hereby your Lordſhips may ſee by what Title the *Dutch* hold the whole Trade of the *Spice* Iſlands, although there be very many of them that have not one *Dutchman* reſident upon them: Notwithſtanding which, we have forborne many Years viſiting thoſe Iſlands, becauſe we would ſhun all occaſions that might make any miſunderſtanding between the two Nations.

Fourthly, We muſt deny (under favour of theſe Gentlemen) that the *Dutch* have alwayes or at any time maintained, or could maintain, their pretended Right of ſuch excluſive Contracts; which will be manifeſt to your Lordſhips not only by the laſt Articles of Peace and Commerce made with the *Dutch*, but by the large Arguments on both ſides, which remain upon Record, and were managed more cloſely and to the purpoſe, (as to this point) than any thing we have ſeen from theſe Gentlemen: On the part of the *Dutch* by Mounſieur *Van Benninghen* and others, and on the part of the *Engliſh* by Mr. Secretary *Trevor*, Sir *Will. Temple*, and Sir *George Downing*. The Reſult of all which long and cloſe Argumentation was (as your Lordſhips may obſerve it) ſettled in the Treaty, That the *Engliſh* might trade to all places, and even to places blockard or beſieged with any Commodities except contraband Goods.

We are

My Lords,

Your Lordſhips moſt Obedient and Humble Servants,

Dated in *London* *Decemb.* 2. 1685.

Joſia Child Deputy-Govern.
Benjamin Bathurſt.
Jeremy Sambrooke.

The

The Answer of the Dutch *Commissioners Instructors to the Paper last beforegoing,* Viz.

To the Right Honourable the Lords the Commissioners appointed by the King of Great Brittain, *and the Commissioners nominated by the Lords the* States General *of the* United Provinces, *for the Decision of the differences arisen between the* East-India *Companies of* England *and of the said Provinces, about* Bantam.

May it please Your Honours,

THE Deputies of the Company of *Holland* having read and considered the Triplique or Third Paper of the Deputies of the *English* Company; They have observed to their great Admiration, that those Gentlemen far from acknowledging the Reproaches and Invectives which run through their whole Reply, or second Answer, do seem to pretend, That it ought to be owned as an Obligation that the *Dutch* Company which is thereby handled and rent in the most outragious manner in the World, is treated therein with Mildness and Moderation, and that the said Company comes off at so easie a Rate.

The subscribed instead of rendering injury for injury, and making use of the Law of Retaliation; do earnestly desire the *English* Gentlemen to consider, That although their Company (by enjoying the protection of a Crowned Head, and of a Monarch for whom the *Dutch* Company doth protest they have the utmost Veneration) be elevated above a Company who can boast of a Protection only of a Republick; yet

yet their ſaid Company cannot make ſuch ill uſe of their quality, as to oppreſs and trample on the Company of *Holland* in that manner, as will be ſo far from pleaſing his Majeſty, that it will doubtleſs bring upon them his Royal Indignation.

As to the Anſwer of the Lords the States General, to the Memorial of Sir *John Chardin*, ſince that inſtead of producing the ſame, it hath pleaſed the *Engliſh* Deputies to refer themſelves only thereunto; The ſubſcribed will alſo refer to the ſame, being aſſured that your Honours will not find there what is alledged by the *Engliſh* Deputies; but on the contrary, will ſee what the Subſcribed have ſaid thereof in their Anſwer: So that there needs only the pains of reading of it to, be undeceived.

As to what the Subſcribed ſaid in their Anſwer, That it was a very ſtrange thing that the *Engliſh* Company, who had only their Reſidence and Factory at *Bantam*, ſhould now pretend to the City and Fort of *Bantam*; The *Engliſh* do by their third Paper ſay, That the Factory and Fort built with their Money were worth all the reſt of the Buildings on that place; As if the price and value of their Factory, and the Money which they may have lent the King (which is not believed no more than the value of their Factory, which was only an old building) could give them any right of Propriety and Lordſhip over the City and Fort of *Bantam*, which is contrary to all Laws Natural and Civil; which the *Engliſh* Gentlemen being alſo well aware of, They add that they do not ground their pretenſions thereupon; but do ſay, that the Old King of *Bantam* was a Lawful King, and his Son only Conditional, and at the will of his Father.

This is a new method of acting, and a ſtrange way of proceeding, after the Subſcribed have given themſelves

ſelves the pains to prove in their Anſwer, by ſolemn and authentick proofs, that the Old Sultan of *Bantam* did aſſign over his Kingdom to his eldeſt Son, without reſerving to himſelf any thing, even not ſo much as *Tartiaſſa*, the place of his retreat : And that his Son having by vertue of this Aſſignment, aſcended the Throne, did ſend his Embaſſadors every where ; and that he was acknowledged as a Lawful King, not only by the Deceaſed King of *Great Brittain*, of Glorious Memory, but alſo by thoſe of the *Engliſh* Company. Now they come and ſay, that the Young King was only a Conditional King, and at the will of His Father ; without refuting the proofs of the *Dutch* Company, and without proving ſuch condition and dependance as is now alledged.

The inveighing againſt the Young King of *Bantam*, is a mark of animoſity ; as to which the Subſcribed having already declared their ſentiment in their Anſwer, they will forbear to make any further mention thereof at preſent.

As to the queſtion of *cui bono*, the Subſcribed having endeavoured in vain to cauſe the *Engliſh* Deputies to apprehend the force of their Argument ; They do not ſee *cui bono* ; and to what ends they ſhould break their heads any further about it, ſince it is evident by their triplique or third Paper, that they apprehend no more of it than if the Subſcribed had propoſed Riddles to them.

As to what follows about the pretended Cruelties of the *Hollanders*, their ſanguinary humour, and of the mild temper of the *Engliſh* : It is a ſign of animoſity and ſelf-love, which ſeldom hearkens to Reaſon.

As to what is ſo much inſiſted on, that the Subſcribed ſhould propoſe as to the excluſive Contracts, that the *Dutch* Company could ſufficiently prove, in time and place

place, what they have ſo often alledged, and do ſtill alledge as to the right of the ſaid Contracts ; this is without any reaſon or ground ; and certainly if it were their buſineſs to prove that Right now, the Subſcribed would make it appear that there is nothing better grounded ; the ſame being all duly explained and limited.

The Subſcribed will finiſh this their fourth Paper, adding only, that Mounſieur *Van Dam* is in no wiſe ſatisfied with the proceedings of the *Engliſh* Gentlemen, as to his particular ; and that he could have wiſhed, (as he mentions in his laſt Letters) that inſtead of putting his name in the triplique or third Paper, in ſo odious a manner, they would have produced the Letter therein mentioned ; by which it would have appeared, that all that Mr. *Van Dam* wrote about the conduct of the Governour *Spellman* in the affairs of *Bantam*, was grounded only upon a ſuppoſition of things which he had heard ; and time having diſcovered them to be falſe, it would not be at all generous to alledge or inſiſt on ſuch a Letter at preſent.

Signed,

G. Hooft
Jacob Van Hoorne.
S. V. Blocquery.
A. Paets.

Dated at *Weſtminſter*
3 *Decemb.* 1685.

The next day being the 4th. of *December*, the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors made ſome Propoſitions verbally to the *Engliſh* Deputies to be conſidered of ; which Sir *Joſia Child*, *&c.* deſired their Lordſhips they might have in writing ; which was accordingly given

given them under Mr. *Francis Gwyns* hand, their Lordſhips Secretary, in the following words.

December the 4*th*. 1685.

At the Lord Treaſurers Lodgings.

Preſent

Lord Treaſurer. } Earl *Sunderland.*
Lord Privy Seal. } Earl *Middleton.*

It was propoſed by their Lordſhips to Sir *Joſia Child* and the reſt of the *Eaſt-India* Company, to be conſidered of :

Firſt, That the *Dutch* ſhould withdraw their Forces from *Bantam*, and demoliſh the Fort, and leave all things there in the ſame condition they were before the War between the Father and the Son : And that it ſhall be Lawful for the *Engliſh* to build a Fort without interruption from the *Dutch.*

Secondly, That there ſhall be an agreement, that for the future there ſhall be no Treaty made with the Natives to exclude either Nation from Trading to the places they now Trade in.

Signed,
Francis Gwyn.

The ſaid Propoſals were duely conſidered by the Committee of the *Eaſt-India* Company ; who made the following Anſwer unto them the 9th. of the ſaid *December.*

To

To the Right Honourable the Lord High Treaſurer of England, *Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of* Sunderland, *and the Earl of* Middleton, *Lords Commiſſioners, appointed by the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, for determining the differences between the* Engliſh *and* Dutch Eaſt-India *Companies, according to the Treaty of* $167\frac{4}{5}$.

May it Pleaſe your Lordſhips,

THE Court of Committees for the *Eaſt-India* Company have this day ſeriouſly conſidered the two Propoſitions made to us by your Lordſhips, the fourth inſtant, at my Lord Treaſurers Lodgings. And as to the firſt, it is our humble opinion, that the *Dutch* have no ſincere meaning that we ſhould live in ſecurity at *Bantam*, in Neighbourly Peace and Friendſhip with them, unleſs they do conſent to deliver the Fort undemoliſhed.

Firſt, Becauſe ſince they do agree to withdraw all their Forces from that place, and that we ſhall build a Fort there without interruption from them, *&c.* If they mean ſincerely, it is better for them to ſave themſelves the trouble and charges of pulling that down; and to us the charge of building a new one, and the rather, becauſe we are willing to accept of the ſaid Fort as part of our dammages.

Secondly, Since it is propoſed, that they ſhould leave all things at *Bantam* in the ſame condition they were before the War between the Father and the Son; and this Fort was built with our Money, and in being before the War; why ſhould not they leave the Fort ſtanding, and all the Companies buildings, as well as withdraw all their Forces from the place?

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Becauſe the *Dutch* did never comply with any agreement they made with us; we do ſincerely believe by all their carriage in this Treaty, and by the Hoſtilities uſed on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, ſince the ſurprize of *Bantam*; that they never intend we ſhould reſide at *Bantam*, ſecured by a Fortification and an *Engliſh* Garriſon; no more than they do intend to give us *Batavia*. And therefore what ever they pretend, we conclude they will ſo under hand furniſh our Enemy the Young King of *Bantam*, with Money and black Soldiers of all Nations, that our People at *Bantam* ſhall be murthered whileſt they are at work, and never be permitted to erect any conſiderable Fortification: Or elſe they will pretend they have bought the Cuſtomes of the King of *Bantam*; and innumerable other ſhifts, whereby they will diſappoint the intended ſettlement of the *Engliſh* in that place; or elſe they will forbid any of the Natives to work upon our Fortifications; well knowing that the *Engliſh* Soldiers will not labour at ſuch work in thoſe hot Countries: Or one way or other they will certainly (as they have ever done, notwithſtanding all agreements to the contrary) prevent our ſettlement until our Men are dead, or diſabled by the Diſeaſes of that Country; of which practice of theirs we have had great experience formerly.

Fourthly, Such an attempt of building a Fort failing, will not onely make us about One Hundred Thouſand Pounds worſe then now we are, but many brave *Engliſh* Mens lives will be thrown away to no effect; Our Gracious Sovereign will be infinitely diſhonoured; and the *Engliſh* name and Nation become a reproach, and contemptible in the Eyes of thoſe Eaſtern Nations; and the *Dutch* wiſdom, power and policy will be extolled to ſuch a degree, as that an

Engliſh

Engliſh Man will be aſhamed to ſhew his face in thoſe parts of the World: Whereas on the contrary, if it be ſtill inſiſted upon to have the Fort delivered to us undemoliſhed; it will be granted or denyed: If it be denyed, we are in a much better condition than ever we can be by the Propoſition aforeſaid; for by ſuch denyal no vaſt ſumme of Money can be loſt; no Mens lives will be caſt away; no ſhame and reproach can befal our Nation; and our demand will be juſt and good againſt the *Dutch* hereafter: And in the mean time, we ſhall go on to ſtrengthen *Priaman*, and as near as we can, make it impregnable againſt all the power of the *Dutch* in *India*; which is much better then to throw away charge and mens lives where we are ſure they will be loſt with ſhame and diſhonour.

Fifthly, If the *Dutch* ſhould agree to deliver us the Caſtle undemoliſhed, they will perform their agreement, or they will not: If they do perform it, we will (with Gods aſſiſtance) ſoon make our ſelves ſo ſtrong as not to fear what they can do againſt us: If they do not perform it, it would be a plain violation of their Contract with His Majeſty; the proof whereof will be plain and eaſie, and the guilt thereof they can no way evade: But according to the propoſition we are diſcourſing of, they will eaſily contrive means totally to prevent our ſettlement, and yet pretend to juſtifie themſelves, that they did what they promiſed, and throw the blame upon us by a multitude of fallacies, untruths, and falſe Witneſſes, which they never want.

Sixthly, We humbly conceive we have clearly demonſtrated to your Lordſhips in our larger Papers, in Anſwer to the *Dutch* Deputies, that the *Dutch* Company deſign nothing leſs than the engroſsment of the whole Trade of the *Eaſt-Indies*; and that their ways

have been always, by force or fraud, to ſurprize one place, and then be quiet for ten or twelve years, till the noiſe of that injury is over in *Europe*, and then to deprive us of ſome other place. So that while we are demanding our Right at *Bantam*, and the noiſe of that injury is unallayed, it hath formerly been ſome kind of ſecurity againſt other attempts for a ſeaſon, (and may prove ſo at this time) although in the latter part of His late Majeſties Reign they have been more preſumptuous than they were formerly, by forcing us from *Macaſſar*; and before they had allayed or paid for that, they did the ſame thing again at *Bantam*, and attempted the like at *Malabarr*; of which we believe our next Ships may bring us ſome further account.

Seventhly, Whoever concludes the *Dutch* will now obſtinately refuſe to deliver us the Caſtle, muſt at the ſame time believe, they will with the ſame obſtinacy, and with more eaſe to themſelves, prevent us from building one at *Bantam*. And therefore we are humbly of opinion, it is much better nothing be done at this time, than that which is propounded, which is worſe than nothing; becauſe beſides the forecited dammages and diſparagements that would accrue thereby in *India*; Such an error in a Treaty may be of ill conſequence; for that undoubtedly the *Dutch* (when ſuch a Treaty is concluded) would be as forward to make the World ſenſible of their own advantage in it, as they are now to ſuppreſs the Sight of it.

Eighthly, As to your Lordſhips ſecond propoſition, we humbly conceive, that as it is worded, it would make our Condition much worſe than now it is, by the Treaty of Peace and Commerce in force between the two Nations: By the plain words whereof (we humbly conceive) the *Engliſh* have a right in-

indubitably of Trading to every part and place in *India*; which we hope they ſhall ever have without leave of the Dutch: And we think that matter is ſo well ſettled by the ſaid Treaty in force, that any thing to be added thereunto, would make our caſe worſe and not better, and therefore we have never complained of any defect in the ſaid Treaty; but of the Dutch for violating thereof at *Macaſſar* and at *Bantam*, in one and the ſame manner whatever difference or diſtinction they pretend to make in either Caſe.

All which we humbly ſubmit to your Lordſhips.

Signed by Order of the ſaid Court.

Rob. Blackborn, Secretary.

Eaſt-India-Houſe the 9th. of *December*, 1685.

After the peruſal of the foregoing anſwer of the Court of Committees, their Lordſhips were pleaſed to ſend for the Governour and the whole Committee; and after ſome expoſtulation with them, their Lordſhips required them to re-conſider of their former anſwer; which they did very ſeriouſly; and with a faithful regard to their bounden duty to His Majeſty and the truſt repoſed in them by the Adventurers, made the following addreſs.

To the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of England, *The Lord High Treaſurer of* England, *the Earl of* Sunderland, *and the Earl of* Middleton, *Lords Commiſſioners appointed by the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty for determining the differences between the* Engliſh *and* Dutch East-India-Companies, *according to the Treaty of* 167$\frac{4}{5}$.

May it pleaſe Your Lordſhips,

IN Obedience to your Lordſhips Commands on Wedneſday laſt, We have ſeriouſly re-conſidered our laſt Paper preſented to your Lordſhips; and humbly craving your Lordſhips pardon for any Error or Offence in the words thereof; we think we ſhould fail of our Duty to His Majeſty and your Lordſhips, if we ſhould not adhere to the ſubſtance of that Paper; it being our unfeigned and unanimous opinion that it is more for the Honour and Intereſt of His Majeſty and of His Kingdoms in general, That the Treaty of 167$\frac{4}{5}$. ſhould remain as it is, than that any new agreement ſhould be made concerning *Bantam*; except the Fort there be delivered undemoliſhed in part of the Companies great dammages.

And although in our former Papers preſented to your Lordſhips for the Dutch Deputies view; We have given reaſons to juſtifie our demands of the Fort undemoliſhed, which we did not at firſt ask by Sir *John Chardin* (which reaſons we humbly conceive the Dutch *Eaſt-India-Company*, have not nor can ſufficiently anſwer:) But now, ſince this Paper is to be ſeen only by your Lordſhips, and not by the Dutch Commiſſioners; We hope we ſhall clearly demonſtrate

ſtrate to your Lordſhips that what we firſt demanded from the Dutch by Sir *John Chardin*, was (though not the ſame in words yet) in Reality, Effect, and Conſequence as much or more than we now demand of them: For at that time we had a ſtrong Fleet of Three and Twenty Ships, with Souldiers on board ready to Sail for *Bantam*; the Old King of *Bantam* our Friend, was then at or near *Bantam*, in the head of a great Army; and he had given that City and Countrey to His late Majeſty. Under which Circumſtances at that time, if the Dutch had delivered effectual Orders to withdraw their Forces from *Bantam*, we ſhould with that Fleet and that Alliance, have been in the poſſeſſion of the Fort of *Bantam* immediately on our firſt arrival there; and in a better poſture than we can now be with the Fort reſtored to us undemoliſhed; becauſe now the Old King is a Priſoner in the hands of the Dutch, and his Army all overcome and diſperſed.

All which is Humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhips.

Signed by Order of the Court of Committees of the Eaſt-India Company.

Eaſt-India-Houſe, 2*d. of* Jan. 1685. *Rob. Blackborne*, Secr.

The foregoing Original papers exhibited to the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors, by the Commiſſioners Inſtructors for both Companies; we think may give ſufficient ſatisfaction to any indifferent perſons, not onely of the ſtate of the Controverſie, but a full juſtification of the Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Companies* Right to have *Bantam* ſo reſtored, that they may hope to live there without having their Throats cut, or being

Stabbed, as the Engliſh Agent formerly was, or without being obnoxious to the having all taken from them in a moment at the pleaſure of the *Batavians*.

Now becauſe all *Sumatra* abounds with *Pepper*, they pretend a Right to the whole Territory of that Iſland, which is computed bigger than *England*, full of Inhabitants; whereon as they confeſs are many diſtinct Kingdoms, which are governed by antient Soveraign Hereditary Princes: And we dare preſume to ſay, They have not Two Hundred Dutch men upon the whole Iſland; and we believe not Ten Dutch Women; having no place that we know upon that whole Iſland able to reſiſt Twenty *Europeans*, but *Padang* and *Pollocinco*; and their Forts upon them are very inconſiderable; neither of them having a Garriſon of above Fifty or Sixty *Europeans*, and about the like number of black Fellows which are of no value.

To *Bencoolen* they do not now, nor ever did pretend; but ſay it belongs or owes ſubjection to the Young King of *Bantam*: Which if it be true, we have rightfully taken poſſeſſion of it, That King being our declared Enemy; but we ſhall ſay more of that hereafter.

To *Atcheen*, *Pryaman*, *Teco* and *Indrapoora*, they did formerly pretend; and they may (as the Reader will ſee hereafter) with as much reaſon pretend to all *India*; and ſo (queſtionleſs) they will in a little time, if the Kings of *Europe* and their reſpective priviledged Companies will give them leave, firſt to take the principal places, and then be content to accept of a little Money for them, not the Hundredth part of the true value of them. But they muſt firſt diſpatch this buſineſs of *Pepper*, and make that Commodity entirely their own (as they have all other Spices already)

and

and then they need neither pay nor thank any King (or their priviledged Companies) of *Europe* for letting them take all the reſt, becauſe the profit of that ſingle Commodity, if it were in one hand, would defray the charge of a power ſufficient to defend all the Coaſts of *India* from any new-comers; and to enſlave the Sea Coaſts of all thoſe great Monarchs of the *Eaſt*; who though they have great Forces by Land, have no Naval power, and very little skill in taking of Fortreſſes, being not accuſtomed to the uſe of Fire-Arms.

3. We know the World better, than to expect a Confeſſion of guilt from States-Men; and we know how to diſtinguiſh between the Dutch Nation, and the Dutch *Eaſt-India-Company*; the former may be as in-offenſive and Juſt, as any other Nation; but the latter (doubtleſs) have always been a moſt injurious people; for which difference the famous *John De Wit* aſſayes to give a reaſon in a certain Treatiſe he hath ſet forth.

But our end being not to cavil or contend for maſtery in words, much leſs to promote War or diſſenſion (with which they unjuſtly charge the Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company.*) We ſhall ſatisfie our ſelves, if we can obtain a Witneſs or Juſtification in the hearts and minds of the good and peaceable men of both Nations; for which purpoſe, if any of the States or other of the Dutch Nation diſ-intereſted in theſe debates, doubt the truth of the Engliſh Companies Allegations, we will ask no more, but that to ſatisfie themſelves throughly, they would privately diſcourſe ſome of the Dutch themſelves that were at *Bantam* or *Batavia*, *Anno* 1682. when *Bantam* was ſurprized, or at any time ſince.

Secondly, We would pray them likewiſe to read their own Hiſtories, and obſerve therein whether moſt of the wrongs complained of by the Engliſh in all ages, were not perpetrated by the Dutch Company in time of full Peace, *viz.*

The falling upon the Engliſh and beating them out of the Trade of *Japan*: The taking from them *Lantore*, *Polloway*, and *Pollaroone*, Nutmeg Iſlands; and depriving them of the Trade of *Banda*, *Seram*, and others of the *Banda* Iſlands; as alſo of the Trades of the *Moluccas* or Clove Iſlands; (not to revive the Hiſtory of that unparallel'd inhumanity at *Amboyna*,) and in latter times by their depriving them of the *Pepper* Trades of *Japarra*, *Andragera*, *Lampoon*, *Pollinbam*, and *Jambee* in the South-Seas, and *Porcat* upon the Coaſt of *Mallabar*; beſides thoſe Things and Places lately complained of by His Majeſties Envoy at the *Hague*. And if any Engliſh Gentleman would be further ſatisfied as to thoſe paſt injuries, we need only referr them to Mr. *Purchas*'s *Pilgrims*, the firſt part toward the latter end of that Book.

Thirdly, Ask any plain hearted *Bewinthebber*, or any honeſt Dutch Skipper that knows *India*, whether the Dutch have not been contriving theſe Twenty years to turn the Engliſh out of the Trade of *Pepper*; and whether their General *Matſuker* at *Batavia* had not a Warrant dormant (and ſince him their late General *Van Goens*) to enterprize that buſineſs of *Bantam* when ever they could effect it.

Fourthly, Ask any ſober minded man, whether the encroaching, reſtleſs, covetous, humour of the Dutch Company, hath not imbroyled the two Nations in great Wars and Blood-ſhed within the ſpace of one age; and whether it be Wiſdom to try that hazardous experiment again, with ſuch a load of guilt upon them?

them? Whether it were not more prudent, (ſince they have the noble places of Trade in *India* already) to ſit down quietly and let their Neighbours peaceably imploy their induſtry to gain a penny by their leavings?

Whether that encroaching Game be not played far enough already, and it were not Wiſdom now to ſet bounds to their Dominion in *India*? (as their wiſer States-men ſeem to have ſet bounds to the encreaſe of their Territory at home) leaſt indignation provoke the great Kings of *Europe* to viſit thoſe remote Regions wth their Royal Navies at their proper charge, and thereby diſcover a ſecret yet unobſerved by the Kings of *Europe*, (*viz.*) That *Sampſons* ſtrength lies in his locks more than in his Brains, or his robuſt body and bones; and that the dutch Company is no leſs hated in *India* by all Nations by reaſon of their Tyranny and Oppreſſion, than their State in *Europe* is loved by their beſt Friends and Confederates? Whether their own people in *India* (which are a mixture of all fugitive *Europeans*) do not think themſelves under great Slavery, by reaſon of their Companies ſeverity? and whether their very countenances as well as their diſcourſes, do not diſcover their diſcontents as the very Clothes (or rather want of Clothes) of their common Sea-men proclaims their exceſſive penury: Whereas on the contrary the Dutch Sea-men in *Europe*, may be diſtinguiſht from other Nations by the neatneſs, wholeneſs, cleanlineſs, and ſufficiency of their garments: And whether if they be preſſed hard in *India* now they have ſtretched their Arms ſo wide and graſp't ſo much, they will not be found much weaker then they were Fifty years paſt when they had not half ſo many Forts, and their own Servants and the Natives necks were not ſo gaul'd by

their

their Iron Yokes, which have ſince been ſtraitned upon them. *Verbum ſapienti ſufficit* !

To wave long and tedious diſcourſes, the ſhort caſe is, whether a Contract for the ſole Commerce with any Countrey, or a ſmall Fort upon a Coaſt of a vaſt Extent, or the pretence of War with any of the Native Princes, ſhall deprive any *Europe* Nation (being in Friendſhip with the Dutch) from Trading to ſuch Countrey in *India* where ſuch Contract hath been made, or ſuch Fort built, or ſuch pretence of War begun? we ſay, none of theſe can or ought to hinder a Nation in friendſhip with the Dutch, from Trading with the Natives of that Countrey or People, without making War in *India* every moment of time that any Nation hath peace with the Dutch in *Europe*.

Before we proceed to the argument, we own that where-ever the Dutch have the ſole Occupancy, or the exerciſe of the ſole Dominion, of any place or Countrey; they may without breach of Peace prohibit any Friend-Nation from Trading to that place; and this conceſſion overthrowes all the arguments they draw from the Engliſh Laws of preſerving or confining the ſole Trade of *Barbadoes*, *Virginia*, &c. to the Kings ſubjects only.

To give ſome inſtances of the Caſe or Propoſition before aſſerted (which will open the Readers underſtanding;) We ſhall begin at the North of *India*, *viz.*

It is famouſly known that the Emperour of *Perſia* owes the Engliſh Company a vaſt ſum of money for the Arrears of their half Cuſtom of *Gombroon*, due to them for the expence of their Blood and Treaſure in helping the *Perſian* to take *Ormus* from the *Portugueez*. Now if the Engliſh ſhould at any time think fit to War,

War, on this indubitably juſt occaſion, upon the King of *Perſia* and his Subjects, for the Recovery of their known juſt Debt: ſuppoſe the Dutch ſhould come at the ſame time to Trade with their Ships, (in goods not *Contraband*) at *Gombroon*, and the Engliſh ſhould hinder them from Trading, or from the Natives Lighters or Boats to Land their goods, and Ballaſt their Ships: Would not the Dutch cry out loudly and juſtly, This is againſt natural Right, and a breach of the peace? And would it be any diminution of the unjuſtice to ſay the Engliſh would lend them Boats? Might not they reply, what is lent is not of Right, but of Courteſie, and may be taken again when the lender pleaſeth? Beſides that it would be a ſcorn and contempt put upon the Dutch Nation in ſight of the *Perſians*, to tell them, you ſhall have no Boats but what we pleaſe. But this hath never been the Engliſh practice: whoſe it is the Reader will ſee hereafter by Tranſcripts of the following Papers, Tranſlated from the Latin Originals, *viz.*

A Letter ſent by *Rehnier Caſembroot* (as Admiral of the Dutch Ships then in *Gombroone* Road) and his Councel; To *Daniel Edwards* Agent, and the reſt of the Councel for the Engliſh Nation in *Perſia*, dated the 2d. of *May*, 1685.

To Mr. Edwards *Reſident in the Kingdom of* Perſia *For the Illuſtrious* Engliſh Company.

FOraſmuch as at this time there is ſuch difference between us and the *Perſians*, that lately in an Hoſtile

Hoſtile manner they prohibited us their Countrey; we would not ſeem to be careleſs in that matter; but by this our very Friendly Letter do intimate, manifeſt, requeſt, and heartily adviſe you, That according to the *Marine* Treaty between His Majeſty of *England*, and the *High* and *Mighty* States of the *United Provinces*, ye would defer for ſome time the un-loading the Ship called the *Bengal Merchant*, lying in this Road. In ſo doing you will oblige us in like manner to requite you for the future:

Your Friends ready to ſerve you in all Affection and Duty,

R. Caſembroot.
W. Lycochthon.
Jacob Van Ackersdycke.
Wr. V. Bulleſtraete.

From the Ship Blew Hulke, 12th. *of* May, 1685.

Daniel

Daniel Edwards, &c. Their Anſwer to the Dutch Admirals Letter, *viz.*

To the Honourable Rehnier Caſembroot, *and the reſt of the Gentlemen of his Council.*

Sirs,

YOU have been pleaſed to require us for ſome time not to unload our Ship the *Bengal Merchant*, now in the Road, of the Honourable Companies goods aboard her. Should we conſent to that, How long muſt our Ship continue here without making an end of her buſineſs? We have peruſed and looked over the *Marine* Treaty between His Majeſty of *Great Brittain* and the States of *Holland*, and we cannot find any Article whereon you can ground, or whereby you can juſtifie, the ſtopping or impeding the unlading the ſaid Ship *Bengal Merchant*, of our ſaid Companies concerns. If there is any, we truſt you will make it known to us; if there is none, then we deſire you to withdraw your intentions of ſtopping the Boats we have imployed in that Service. It is not to be ſuppoſed when any of our Ships Arrive to any place where you ſhall have Wars, that our Ships muſt lye ſtill till you conclude a peace: If ſo, what enjoyment have we by the Treaty? Boats are to be underſtood neceſſaries without which Ships (when they come into Harbour) cannot do their buſineſs: Therefore we ſuppoſe not mentioned in the Articles of Peace. 'Tis late of the year, and the Ship has but a ſmall time of ſtay here, having more important buſineſs in another

place:

place: Therefore if you bear any Friendſhip to us (as we have no reaſon to queſtion but you do) you will rather aſſiſt than hinder us: In doing of which you will oblige us to continue what we deſire always to be,

Sirs,

Your very affectionate Friends,

Gombroone, the 4th. of *May*, 1685.

Daniel Edwards.

Francis Snape.

Another Letter from the Dutch Admiral to the Agent and Council for the Engliſh Nation in *Perſia*, Dated the $\frac{14}{24}$th. of *May*, 1685.

To the very Worthy and Prudent Mr. Daniel Edwards *and* Francis Snape.

Our Honoured Friends,

WE Received this day your moſt courteous Anſwer to our requeſt, by your Interpreter *David*; by which we underſtood your demand, That we would ſuffer the *Perſian* Boats and Lighters to unload your Ship, and that according to your ſenſe it will by no means be convenient for us to hinder the Boats which come from the ſhoar to your Ship: To which we reſpectfully Anſwer, that we have no other Thonght nor deſign, than to continue in all friendſhip

ſhip with your Nation; being ready to ſerve you in all things, as we do heartily wiſh we could do at this juncture, without prejudice to our own honour: But ſeeing we are baſely and maliciouſly trampled upon in this place, we don't in the leaſt doubt, (relying on your goodneſs) that you will take it ill if we ſhould hinder the free paſſage of our Enemies Boats whileſt we beſiege this Port, as we have determined to do: Being heartily ſorry that we are forced, for the Honour of our Nation, to this neceſſity; ſo that we cannot conſent to your demands, though in any other occaſion we ſhall heartily demonſtrate our ſelves to be

Your moſt obedient Servants,

Rehnier Caſembroote.
William Lycochthon.
Jacob Van Ackersdyck.
Wr. Van Bullesſtraete.

From the Ship *Blew Hulk*, 14th. of *May*, *S.N.* 1685.

Daniel Edwards, &c. Their Second Letter to the Dutch Admiral, dated the 6th. of *May*, 1685. with their Proteſt of the ſame Date.

To the Honourable Rehnier Caſembroot, *and reſt of the Honoured Gentlemen of his Council.*

Sirs,

YOur behaviour towards us in impeding our buſineſs, has been ſuch, that we are forced to draw up againſt you in the behalf of the Right Honourable Engliſh

Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company*, the Proteſt and Declaration now ſent you by our Linguiſt Senior *David*. Your urging your aim and deſign to be, to continue with our Nation in all Amity and Friendſhip, is very improper while you perſiſt againſt all Law and Reaſon to obſtruct us in our Affairs. We are very ſorry to be the ſubject of your Scorn and Contempt, for no other reaſon but becauſe you are compelled to keep up the Honour of your own Nation againſt the *Perſians*. You have forced us to buy and make our ſelves Maſters of Boats for our ſervice; which we give you to underſtand, that you may not plead ignorance when met withal by you. Sure you muſt think us to have little regard to our own concerns, to let things paſs ſo. We truſt there may be a means found to remedy theſe irregular proceedings. We are really

Your Affectionate Friends

Gombroone the 6th. of *May*, 1685.

Daniel Edwards.

Francis Snape.

The PROTEST.

WHEREAS the *Bengal Merchant*, Captain *John Goldsburrough* Commander, in the ſervice of the Right Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company*, and laden with their Goods, arrived this Road the firſt of *May*

May, 1685. The 4th. ditto we went according to the Courſe of our Duties, to unlade the Ship the *Bengal Merchant* (the *Marine* Treaty between his moſt Serene Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *United Netherlands*, nothing hindring, but altogether allowing.) In Order to which, we ſent off two of the Countrey Boats which we had hired and taken into our ſervice, for the ſame purpoſe; with Orders to go on board the ſaid Ship, to bring on ſhoar what of the ſaid Companies goods ſhould be put on board them. In their way the firſt Boat was ſtopt and carried away by order and appointment of *Rehnier Caſembroot* Commiſſary for affairs of the Illuſtrious Company of *Holland* (which the ſecond Boat perceiving returned again to the ſhoar;) notwithſtanding they had goods on board them of the ſaid right Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Companies*, ordered and appointed to be delivered on board the ſaid Ship the *Bengal Merchant*; which they likewiſe carried away in the firſt boat, detaining ſome time, and afterwards returning them on ſhoar to us. All which appears to us, to be utterly againſt the ſenſe and meaning of the firſt Article of the ſaid *Marine* Treaty; and therefore a manifeſt breach of the Peace. We therefore in the name and behalf of the ſaid Right Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company*, do proteſt and declare againſt the ſaid *Rehnier Caſembroot* Commiſſary for the ſaid Illuſtrious Company of *Holland*, for (and lay to his charge to anſwer at ſuch times and places as the ſame ſhall be demanded according to the Rules of Juſtice and Equity, and in conformity to what is provided for in ſuch caſes in the ſaid *Marine* Treaty) all dammages that may ariſe to the Right Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company* by theſe their Actions: and alſo for all other dammages that may enſue to any of the

Servants of the ſaid Company, either in Life, Body goods or Eſtate. Dated in *Gombroone* the 6th. of *May*, 1685.

Daniel Edwards.

Signed and Delivered
in the Preſence of *Francis Snape.*

John Gorbold,
David Shaameir Armenian.

The Dutch *Admiral's Counter-Proteſt Dated* $\frac{7}{17}$ May, 1685. Viz.

A Counter Proteſtation againſt the unjuſt Complaints of Daniel Edwards, *and* Francis Snape, *both Reſident in* Perſia, *in the Service of the Honourable* Engliſh *Company.*

Sirs,

WE received laſt Night your Proteſtation, by which we underſtand to our great Admiration, the Complaints which you were pleaſed to produce for the ſiezing of a certain *Perſian* Boat rowing amongſt our Ships, which you pretend to have hired for the unlading of your Ship the *Bengall Merchant*; as alſo accuſing us for detaining the Goods for ſome time which were carried in her. In anſwer to which ye cannot be ignorant how that this Port and *Perſian* Bay hath been blockt up with Eight or Nine Ships for almoſt a whole year: And although our Agents be attending the *Perſian*

ſian Court, to compoſe thoſe differences: Nevertheleſs our Men were Hoſtilely driven from the Coaſts, our Flagg thrown down, and that (according to report) the Inhabitants of the City of *Gombrone* threatned us, that we ſhould be overwhelmed here in this Port with the *Perſian* Sea Forces: which things Nature it ſelf teacheth us to prevent. And foraſmuch as it ſeems good to us to deſtroy all the *Perſian* Ships, yet it never came into our thoughts you ſhould incur any Damage by it, as you your ſelves very well know it was not done in the unlading, or lading of the Ship *Williamſon*, who came and went, although loaden with *Perſian* Goods. But on the contrary, we offered Yeſterday to your Interpreter *David* (when the aforeſaid *Perſian* Boat was ſeized on ſailing amongſt our Fleet) our Long-boats for your Service to unlade your Ship; and for that very reaſon we were no hindrance at all in the leaſt to your Affairs: And that our Ships might be rendred ſecure from the imminent dangers of our roving Enemies, who affirmed they ſailed under your Name, and by your Order. But you ſeem to incline rather to accuſe us very unjuſtly, that we had ſeized on your Goods being two Cheſts of Roſe-water; rather than to accept of our kindneſs in offering our Long-boats. The aforeſaid Interpreter *David* took along with him, thoſe two little Cheſts with the ſame Boat which brought him from the Shoar, whileſt that ſloop was carryed down to our Ship. And ſeeing the Caſe is thus, you ſeem to darken the truth of things by patcht-up Fictions and forged Tales. This your ſo ill-grounded and ſtrange Accuſations, does not at all concern us, ſeeing that even from the beginning of this Expedition we have patiently borne all thoſe Calumnies by which we have been aſperſed for ſome time, by ſome of your Nation, amongſt the *Perſians*: And

loseing Ground here in our Affairs, especially by your promises to them, That you with Six Ships will drive us from this Port and Castle of *Kisim*. Concerning the which we can produce sufficient proofs; and withal manifest we gave you not the least Cause, But all things were carryed on with such apparent loss to our Company. And moreover you did intend also to force us to suffer the Boats of our Enemies to pass and repass us safely: Therefore we protest in the Name of the *Dutch East-India* Company, That we will be Innocent of all such Damages, Wounds, Slaughters, Losses, and other Inconveniences which may arise from one Cause or other.

Dated from the Ship *Blew Hulke*, at the Siege of the Port of the City of *Gombroon* 17*th May* S. N. 1685.

Your Most Affectionate Friends,

Rehnier Casembroot.
W. Lycochthon.
Jacob Van Askerdyck.
Wr. V. Bullestraete.

We the underwritten do affirm that the foregoing Protestation was Delivered

Claas Meynderw.
S. Visnigh.

The

The Protest of Captain John Goldsborough *againſt the* Dutch *Admiral, Dated* June *the 1ſt.* 1685.

WHereas there is a Treaty Marine between our Moſt Gracious Sovereign Lord the Moſt Serene and Mighty Prince *CHARLES* the Second, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* and the High and Mighty Lords the *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, to be obſerved through all and every the Countreys and parts of the World by Sea and Land; concluded at *London* the Firſt day of *December* 1674. In which Treaty there is Liberty for the Subjects of the King of *England* to trade freely to any Ports and Places in the World, without hindrance or moleſtation; although the ſaid High and Mighty Lords the *States General* or any of their Subjects be in actual Hoſtility and War with ſuch Ports and Places.

Now theſe preſents ſhew, that the Ship *Bengall Merchant*, *John Goldsborough* Commander, in the Service of the Honourable the Governour and Company of Merchants in *London* trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, arrived in *Gombroone* Road in the Gulph of *Perſia*, and in the Dominions of that King, the Firſt day of *May* 1685, where were Six Ships belonging to the *Dutch United Netherlands Eaſt-India* Company, riding before the Town of *Gombroone*, Commanded in chief by *Rehnier Caſembroot* as Admiral; who pretended to be at Wars with the *Perſians*, and victoriouſly then rode in Triumph in the midſt of a few *Trankeys* or *Perſian* Boats which he had ſeized.

On *Sunday* the Third of *May*, the ſaid Admiral ſent me word aboard our Ship *Bengall Merchant*, and the ſame in Writing he ſent aſhoar unto the Honourable *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companyes Factors in *Gombrone*, That they being now at Wars with the *Perſians* would not ſuffer any of the *Perſian* Boats to help unlade our Ship: To which I anſwered, That the next Morning Boats were appointed to come off, to begin to unlade us; and that in each of them there would be an *Engliſh* Man, whereby the Admiral or his People might know that they were Boats imployed in the *Engliſh* Service; and I deſired they would give us no hindrance or moleſtation in our buſineſs.

Our Factors from the Shoar ſent off one to the ſaid Admiral and his Council, whom he found reſolved to ſtop all *Perſian* Boats from coming off to us.

On the Fourth of *May* Six Boats were provided by our Factors for the unlading our Ship, of the Honourable *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companyes Goods; and in each of the Boats an *Engliſh* Man: The Firſt Boat that came off, the *Dutch* ſent their Boat from the Admiral's Ship, and ſeized and carryed her aboard of the Admiral, with one of our Men, (named *Thomas Morley*) in her and ſeveral Goods in her, ordered by our Companies Factors to be put on board of our Ship. The reſt of the Six Boats ſeeing the Firſt Boat taken, returned aſhoar, and thoſe of them that were not put from ſhoar, remained there; and ſo we could get none off. This Action of the Admiral and his Council, was committed by them whileſt *Senior David* was aboard with them (he being Linguiſt unto the Honourable *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companies Factors in this place) and ſent by them with a Letter to inform the Admiral and his Councel, That theſe Boats (whereof he had taken one,) were imployed in the *Engliſh* Service

vice, and by the Treaty Marine ought not to be hindred. The Goods that were Laden in the *Perſian* Boat for our Ship, the *Dutch* took out, and put into our Boat by force; ſhe being there waiting upon the Linguiſt *Seniour David*; who ſeeing the Admiral and his Councils Reſolution, told them, that we would buy Boats and make them our own: Some of them replyed, if we did they would ſtop them. Upon this I was forced, with our own Boats and Men, to carry a great deal of the Companies Goods aſhoar to lighten our Ship, to the great Hazard and Dammage of the ſaid Goods, and of the Lives and Healths of our Men, in this Extream hot Place and Seaſon.

On the Ninth of *May* having ſomewhat lightned our Ship, we removed her in toward the Shore, that we might in ſome meaſure, be able from her to relieve all ſuch Boats as came off to us, from the Inſolent Violence of the ſaid Admiral and his Council, *&c.* And in ſtriving to lay her conveniently near, for that purpoſe, we grounded ſeveral Tides towards low Water, to the great hazard of our Ship and Cargoe; being forced thereunto by the Inſolence of the Admiral, *&c.* to our Boats whileſt our Ship lay farther off.

The Honourable *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companies Factors having been forced to buy Three Boats in *Gombroone*, on the Twelfth and Thirteenth of *May*, becauſe the *Dutch* had threatned to take them away; we were forced to go aſhore with our Ships Boats, and Forty or Fifty armed Men in them, and guard theſe Three Boats off to our Ship; and every time afterwards, when theſe Boats were to come off, we were forced to ſend our Boat to wait upon them, or elſe they would not come: Which ſo ſending our Boats and Men to and agen, was more hindrance and

loſs of time to us than if we had done the Work without them.

On the Seventeenth of *May* we having put out what Goods we could, until we had ballaſt, for want of the *Perſian* Boats to bring it to us, as accuſtomary in this place; we were forced with our Ship and three Boats that were bought, to ſail from hence to the Iſland *Ormuzz*, and there with great trouble and difficulty, to take in Ballaſt ſuch as we could pick up. In doing which Seven Dayes were ſpent before we could obtain this Road again, which need not to have been if we had not been hindred or moleſted by the Admiral, *&c.* as aforeſaid; for it is evident that whileſt we were putting out our Goods, we might have had Ballaſt brought to us dayly as we wanted it.

Now conſidering the great loſs of time by us ſuſtained, through the hindrance and moleſtation given us by you *Rehnier Caſembroot* Admiral, *&c.* Council as aforeſaid, whom I find to be men of ſuch exact *Dutch* Principles that you are bound by no League or Treaty farther than it ſuits with your preſent Intereſt, particularly not by the Treaty Marine: Therefore I ſhould think my ſelf remiſs in Duty to my King and Country, and to all my Imployers, If I ſhould let theſe things paſs in ſilence, without declaring againſt them and proteſting the ſame.

And I do by theſe Preſents (in the behalf of my Maſters and Imployers the Honourable the Governour and Company of Merchants in *London* trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors; and in the behalf of the Owners of our Ship the *Bengall Merchant*, and in the behalf of my Self, Officers and Ships Company; and of all other Perſons whatſoever that any way are or hereafter may be concerned in

in this our Ship or Cargo, during her being out of *England*, until her next return thither,) make this Proteſt againſt you *Rehnier Caſembroot* Admiral and Commander in Chief of the *Dutch United Netherlands Eaſt-India* Companies Fleet aforeſaid, and againſt all your Council, and againſt all the Commanders, Officers, Sea-men and Soldiers, or any other Perſons any wayes acting under you, and declare you all joyntly and ſeverally your Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators lyable to make full ſatisfaction unto the Honourable the Governour and Company of Merchants in *London* Trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* and to their Succeſſors, and to all and every other Perſon that either now is, or hereafter may be any wayes concerned in this our Ship *Bengall Merchant* or her Cargoe, during her being from *England* upon this preſent Voyage, until her next return thither, and diſcharged from the ſame; for all ſuch Dammages and Loſſes, cauſes of Sickneſs, Loſs of Life, or Lives, or any other Dammages or Loſſes whatſoever, which hath, may, or ſhall ariſe unto us or any of us by this your Hindrance, Let and Moleſtation given to us in our Trade as aforeſaid, without any manner of Occaſion or Aggravation given by me or any under me, in any wiſe whatſoever; but is wholly contrary to the Firſt Article of the Treaty Marine before cited, and of the whole Body of the ſaid Treaty.

And in particular, I likewiſe farther Proteſt (in the behalf of all Perſons concerned aforeſaid) againſt you Captain of the Ship *Blew Hulke*, (and if I am not miſinformed named *George Clareboat* or ſome ſuch Name) Captain under the aforeſaid Admiral, for ſending Boat and Men from your Ship the Fourth day of *May*, 1685 as aforeſaid, and ſeizing the Firſt Boat that was coming off to our Ship (with *Thomas Morley* one of our Men

in

in her) and likewiſe Goods in her to be brought aboard our Ship *Bengall Merchant* as aforeſaid, and thereby hindring other Boats coming off to our Ship to help us unlade; and ſo hath given us much hindrance and moleſtation in our Trade, Time, and Reputation with the Natives, contray to the ſaid Treaty Marine, and the Firſt and Ninth Articles of the ſame, and againſt the whole Body of the ſaid Treaty; you being in the ſaid Ninth Article particularly commanded and required to do no ſuch thing: Nor will your ſaying that you did it by Order of *Rehnier Caſembroot* your Admiral, excuſe you from Imputation of breach of the ſaid Ninth Article of the Treaty Marine, nor from being accountable unto the ſatisfactory part thereof as far as you are able; nor from the penal part thereof, as expreſſed in the ſaid Article. In Witneſs whereunto I have ſet my Hand and Seal aboard the Ship *Bengall Merchant*, riding in *Gombroone* Road the Firſt day of *June*, 1685.

John Goldſborough.

Publiſhed and Delivered
in the Preſence of us

Locus Sigilli

Edward Kent.
Richard Cowley.
Matthew Empſon.

The

The *Dutch* Admirals *Counter-Proteſt* againſt Captain *John Goldsborough* Dated the 9*th*. *June* 1685. *Viz*.

A Counter-Proteſt *againſt* John Goldsborough *Commander of the Ship* Bengall Merchant.

YOUR *Proteſt* was delivered to us the Firſt day of *June*, according to your Account, by thoſe whoſe buſineſs it was: And after we had peruſed the ſame, we found many things declared in it which indeed were otherwiſe than you took to be, or then was correſpondent to truth. Therefore we think it needleſs to anſwer any thing more to them than what was done by our Addreſſe the Thirteenth and Fourteenth of *May*, (according to our Account) to the *Engliſh* reſiding here, Mr. *Daniel Edwards* and Mr. *Francis Snape*; (the Example or Copy of which you have joyned to this) wherein the true Conſtitution of the Matter is fully contained: Therefore we refer our ſelves to the ſame. Yet we declare our ſelves guiltleſs in as much as in your drawing near to the ſhore, your Ship ſtrook ground ſo often; for that is not to be imputed to us, but to your imprudence. Moreover we never hindred or forbid the Boats to come and bring you Ballaſt; therefore that is to be imputed to the *Perſians*: And the loſs of your time (through which for that Reaſon you ſuppoſe your ſelves hindred) is not to be aſcribed to us but to them: And we declare that we are Men of no ſuch ill Qualifications as you are pleaſed to ſay us to be; but that the ſame ought rather to be aſcribed to you, as it ſufficiently appears from your unjuſt *Proteſt*: And there-

fore

in her) and likewiſe Goods in her to be brought aboard our Ship *Bengall Merchant* as aforeſaid, and thereby hindring other Boats coming off to our Ship to help us unlade; and ſo hath given us much hindrance and moleſtation in our Trade, Time, and Reputation with the Natives, contray to the ſaid Treaty Marine, and the Firſt and Ninth Articles of the ſame, and againſt the whole Body of the ſaid Treaty; you being in the ſaid Ninth Article particularly commanded and required to do no ſuch thing: Nor will your ſaying that you did it by Order of *Rehnier Caſembroot* your Admiral, excuſe you from Imputation of breach of the ſaid Ninth Article of the Treaty Marine, nor from being accountable unto the ſatisfactory part thereof as far as you are able; nor from the penal part thereof, as expreſſed in the ſaid Article. In Witneſs whereunto I have ſet my Hand and Seal aboard the Ship *Bengall Merchant*, riding in *Gombroone* Road the Firſt day of *June*, 1685.

John Goldſborough.

Publiſhed and Delivered
in the Preſence of us

Locus Sigilli

Edward Kent.
Richard Cowley.
Matthew Empſon.

The

The *Dutch* Admirals *Counter-Proteſt* againſt Captain *John Goldsborough* Dated the 9*th*. *June* 1685. *Viz.*

A Counter-Proteſt *againſt* John Goldsborough *Commander of the Ship* Bengall Merchant.

YOUR *Proteſt* was delivered to us the Firſt day of *June*, according to your Account, by thoſe whoſe buſineſs it was: And after we had peruſed the ſame, we found many things declared in it which indeed were otherwiſe than you took to be, or then was correſpondent to truth. Therefore we think it needleſs to anſwer any thing more to them than what was done by our Addreſſe the Thirteenth and Fourteenth of *May*, (according to our Account) to the *Engliſh* reſiding here, Mr. *Daniel Edwards* and Mr. *Francis Snape*; (the Example or Copy of which you have joyned to this) wherein the true Conſtitution of the Matter is fully contained: Therefore we refer our ſelves to the ſame. Yet we declare our ſelves guiltleſs in as much as in your drawing near to the ſhore, your Ship ſtrook ground ſo often; for that is not to be imputed to us, but to your imprudence. Moreover we never hindred or forbid the Boats to come and bring you Ballaſt; therefore that is to be imputed to the *Perſians*: And the loſs of your time (through which for that Reaſon you ſuppoſe your ſelves hindred) is not to be aſcribed to us but to them: And we declare that we are Men of no ſuch ill Qualifications as you are pleaſed to ſay us to be; but that the ſame ought rather to be aſcribed to you, as it ſufficiently appears from your unjuſt *Proteſt*: And there-

fore

fore we do not eſteem it a matter of ſo great moment (that if any Diſpute ſhould ariſe betwixt your and our Company concerning this thing) but that we are able (in as much as Equity and Truth is on our ſide) to defend our ſelves. Therefore we Declare (or Proteſt) in the Name of the Renowned *Hollanders Eaſt-India* Company againſt you *John Goldsborough* Commander of the Ship *Bengall Merchant*, and againſt all others whatſoever whom it ſhall concern, that we are innocent; Nor are we obliged to render Compenſation for all thoſe things charged againſt us in your ſo ill-grounded Proteſtation.

Rehnier Caſembroot.
Wr. V. Bulleſtraete.

Dated in the Ship *Blew Hulk* at the Siege of the Port of the City *Gombroon* 19*th Junij S.N.* 1685. And Delivered in our Preſence

Andrea Van Linden.
Jacob Sluyts.

The

The Extract of a Letter from Captain *John Goldsborough*, to the Honourable *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company. Dated in *Gombroone* the 10th. of *June*, 1685. *(Viz.)*

To the Honourable the Governour and Company of Merchants in London, *Trading to* Eaſt-India.

May it pleaſe your Honours,

HErewith is incloſed a Proteſt made by me againſt the *Dutch* Admiral *Rehnier Caſembroot*, *&c.* and a *Latin* Tranſlation made of it at his requeſt, (becauſe he could not underſtand it in *Engliſh.*) In the Proteſt you will ſee how they hindered us from the help of the *Perſian* Boats. And in regard theſe their actions fell only upon me, and not before nor ſince; I think it my Duty to give your Honours as brief an Account of the reaſon thereof as I can. It ſeems about two Months before we came hither, the *Perſian Kawn*, or Governour of theſe parts, and the *Dutch* Admiral, had agreed that the *Perſians* ſhould deliver to the *Dutch* the uſe of their Factory; and *Caſembroot* was by the ſame agreement to come and dwell in it himſelf: But the *Dutch* pretended from time to time, that when they had made the Factory clean and fit, then the Admiral would come aſhore to it; and therefore they had the uſe of what was in it; and bought Proviſions freely for their Ships: But about three days before we came thither, the *Kawn* ſeeing himſelf deluded by them, ſet a great guard about their Factory, turned the *Dutch* out of it, and ſent them

them all off the ſhore. Upon this the *Dutch* thought themſelves highly affronted; therefore they ſiezed all the *Perſian* Trankeys or Boats they could catch. And further, to ſhew the *Perſians* that they could ſtop all Trade, and ours as well as others, they reſolved to ſuffer no Boats to come off to us; giving out (as I have heard ſay) that it was upon Courteſie that they ſuffered us to Trade, and no body elſe; and hereby thinking to bring the *Perſians* ſooner to their beck, and leſſen us in the eſteem of theſe people. Whilſt I was gone in our Ship to *Ormuze* for Ballaſt, the *Dutch* and *Perſians* made a new accord thus; That the *Dutch* ſhould releaſe all the Trankeys, and then have free leave to come aſhore with Boats and Men, and buy proviſions for their Ships as they did formerly; but the Factory was ſtill guarded, and they not ſuffered to go into it. And thus it now ſtands between them, and is the real occaſion of their hindring us as they did.

Now if ever the *Dutch* make a ſtrict War with theſe people, your Honours may by this little occaſion, ſee how they will deal with your Ships, if they are ſtrong enough; notwithſtanding the Treaty *Marine*; for (as I have told them in the Proteſt) they keep no Leagues where they ſuit not with their preſent intereſt.

Signed

John Goldsborough.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

SInce the Writing this Letter, I have Received an Anſwer of the Proteſt *from the* Dutch *Admiral, and herewith ſent you a* Latin *Copy thereof, and the Tranſlation of it into* Engliſh: *In which Anſwer he refers to what paſt between your Factors here and himſelf; the Copies whereof Mr.* Daniel Edwards *aſſures me he doth now ſend you; therefore I have omitted doing it. Your Honours will be better able to judge of the Weakneſs of this Anſwer than my ſelf.*

John Goldsborough.

This Argument That there can be no peace between the *Dutch* and their *European* Neighbours in *India*, if they may obſtruct their Neighbours Trade upon the Reality or Pretence of a War with any of the Natives, (as they did at *Perſia*) will appear the ſtronger, If it be conſidered how eaſie and frequent a thing it is with the *Dutch* in *India*, to pretend a War upon any frivolous Occaſion; or to make an Occaſion of War where they want a Real one, by entring into an Allyance with ſome Petty Prince on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, or the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*; or among ſome of the Iſlands which naturally afford *Spice* or *Pepper*; and engage that Prince to quarrel with his Neighbour Prince where the *Engliſh* have a Factory, and make themſelves preſently Parties in the Quarrel: Thus they did upon the *Celebes* between the *Buggeſſes* and *Macaſſars*; In which Quarrel joyning their ſmall Forces to *Rajah Balacca*'s King of the *Buggeſſes* and the King of

of *Buttoon's* Forces, they overcame the *Macaſſars*, and then obliged them never to ſuffer the *Engliſh* or any other *Europeans* to Trade more in their Countreys: and if they could do this upon ſo conſiderable a King as the King of *Macaſſar* then was, how much more eaſily may they do it among thoſe little Princes on the Coaſt of *Mallabar*, or upon the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*, where the gift of Five or Six Barrels of Powder, and as many Caſes of Brandy, will do the Feat.

It may be ſaid, they did but Threaten, they did not Obſtruct the *Engliſh* Trade at *Perſia*: To which we anſwer,

Firſt, They did really Obſtruct the Ship *Bengall*, as before appears, to the affronting of our King and Nation in ſight of the *Perſians*; in which they alwayes took a peculiar Pride in *India*.

Secondly, They did exceedingly hazard that Ships whole Voyage, and were the Occaſion of the Deaths of many Seamen on board that Ship, by the Exceſſive Toil and Labour they injuriouſly forced them to in that Extream Heat, for want of Boats.

Thirdly, In probability, They had proceeded to further Acts of Hoſtility, but that they heard of many more *Engliſh* Ships coming into the Gulph, upon their neceſſary Occaſions; which together would have made up a Force more than double that of the *Dutch* Fleet in *Gombroone* Road.

To let the World ſee how little the *States General* would ſuffer their Subjects in *Europe* to be treated after that manner, as the *Dutch* Company would treat their Peaceable Neighbours in *India*; Let it be remembred, That when the *Spaniards* formerly blocked up *Lixboa*, although the *Spaniards* had then a Land Army in *Portugal*, yet did not the *States* ſend a Fleet thither, not

not only to Force their Trade; but alſo to take thoſe *Spaniſh* Men of War that attempted to hinder it.

And when the King of *Sweden* lay before *Dantzick* with a Fleet of Men of War, and had alſo at the ſame time Land Forces in thoſe Parts, yet did not the States ſend a Fleet from *Holland*, and by force open their Trade there? (as juſtly they might do.)

Now we ſay, and we appeal to all *European* Nations, whether we argue rightly or not: That what is unjuſt in *Europe*, is unjuſt in *India* and all the World over: And on the contrary, what is juſt in *Europe* is Univerſally ſo. And that Action of the *Dutch* Companies at *Perſia*, is ſo much the more unjuſt, in regard it was contrary not only to Natural Right, and the General Articles of Peace between the two Nations; but expreſly againſt that Article in the Treaty Marine of 1674. provided purpoſely to prevent injuries of that kind, as is well obſerved by Captain *Goldsborough* in his Proteſt before mentioned.

To proceed, the *Engliſh* have now a War with the Great Mogull, and a ſuperiour force of Shipping and Soldiers (by reaſon of that War) than the *Dutch* have on that Coaſt in the common Courſe of their Trade. What then? Do the *Engliſh* endeavour to hinder the *Dutch* Ships from Loading or Unloading in *Surrat* River, or *Swally* Harbour, or from the uſe of the Natives Boats? No, all Nations know they do not, nor ever did attempt to offer ſuch injury to any Chriſtian Nation in Amity with them. But the *Dutch* Advocate peradventure (according to the Liberty Men of that profeſſion take) will ſay the *Engliſh* durſt not do it, becauſe the *Dutch* were ſtronger than they on that Coaſt: which if it were true, as it was not, would argue nothing to the prejudice of the *Engliſh*; becauſe all Chriſtians in *India* will avouch, the *Engliſh* never

offered injury in ſuch a caſe to *French*, *Danes*, or *Portuguez*, or other Friendly Nations, which are confeſſedly weaker than the *Engliſh* are in *India*.

But that the *Dutch* are Univerſally ſo injurious to the *Engliſh*, in other places as they were at *Perſia*; and much more where they have the leaſt hopes of putting the *Engliſh* by the Trade of any *Pepper* Port, will manifeſtly appear by what they did on the Coaſt of *Malabar*; For which we ſhall (according to our avowed Truth, and impartial Management of this Controverſie) produce true Copies of the Original Papers, *viz.*

The Extract of a Letter from *Callicut* Dated the Fifth of *May* 1684, Signed by Mr. *Thomas Mickell*, Mr. *John Barniſton*, and Mr. *Daniel Ackworth*, Agent and Council for the Honourable *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companies Affairs there.

YOUR Honours of the Fourth of *May* by the *Scipio*, Arrived the Third *November*, and accordingly complyed with your Honours Commands, in taking the good and wholeſome Advice of Mr. *Charles Zinzan*; which at that juncture of time, was very acceptable to us by reaſon of the great Diſputes we then had with the *Dutch*, about Shipping off *Pepper*, at *Tanor*, *Penany*, and *Chittuah*; the two latter places they had for ſome time before blocked up with ſeveral Hoyes and other nimble Boats, which rowed to and fro, impeding the Natives (ſo well as us) from Shipping off any Goods at the fore-mentioned places; nor do believe we had been able to have gotten the *Pepper* from *Penany*, had not the *Scipio* touched there; Yet

Yet for all that the *Dutch* hindred us to their Powers, by underhand dealings with the Third *Rajah*, *&c.* by Bribes; which ſo far prevailed, that we could not get leave to ſhip off any Goods, until Mr. *Thomas Mitchel* went and made our grievances known to the *Samorine* and Second *Rajah*, telling them of the ill conſequence which uſually followed, if they ſuffered the *Dutch* to block up their Forts in this Nature; and that we came only as Merchants to trade in their Country, and not to diſpoſſeſs Princes as the *Dutch* did; (which the King of *Cochin* hath woful experience of, being no better than their Slave) With theſe and many other Arguments did at laſt ſo much prevail with the *Samorine*, as he gave us an Order to Ship on Board what *Pepper* we had in readineſs; but withal deſired us, not to carry the Ship to *Chittuah*; for, what Goods we had there, he would take care of; and when we were gone, would contrive means whereby to carry it to *Callicut*. Upon which condition, with the advice of Mr. *Zinzan*, brought the Ship to *Callicut*; where and at *Tellichery*, compleated her's and *Succeſſe*'s loading therewith; having taken out of the former one Cheſt Treaſure only, and of the latter one Cheſt Treaſure, and Fifty Piggs of *Lead*, which we adviſed the Honourable Preſident, *&c.* Soon after this the *Samorine* complyed with his promiſe, by giving us Opportunity of bringing our Goods from *Chittuah* by ſending for the *Dutch* which lay at the Rivers Mouth to *Penany*, pretending earneſt buſineſs, and how deſirous he was of keeping a fair Correſpondence with them. Upon which they all came aſhore, thinking to have compleated their deſigns at once. But the *Samorine* ſoon put a Guard over them, pretending that they might not by any means go on Board before he had ſpoken with them; and ſo put them off for ſeveral

daies. In the mean time we ſent our Boats, (which lay ready for that purpoſe) and brought away all our *Pepper* and *Caſſia Lignum* we had ready. When the *Samorine* heard that we had compleated our buſineſs, he ſent to the Dutch and told them, that they might now go about their's; which they did without any audience from him. At the which the Dutch were highly affronted, and immediately withdrew their Factory from thence; and now give out, that they intend to declare Wars againſt the *Samorine*; who lyes ready with a conſiderable force to receive them, what the event of it will be, God knows.

Extract of another Letter from *Daniel Ackworth* at *Tellickerry*. Dated the 9th. of *December*, 1683.

THE Dutch being now Maſters of *Bantam*, doubtleſs will be a great impediment to the Honourable Companies inveſtments here upon the *Mallabar* Coaſt; they not ſticking to give out, that it ſhall coſt them a fall if they are not alſo Maſters of all this Coaſt. For, ſetting aſide *Callicut* and *Tanor*, (two places where the Honourable Company have Factories) all the Coaſt along to the Southward of theſe two fore-mentioned places, they tell us it belongs to them (though it be no ſuch thing) & that for the future if we make any Contract with the *Merchants* to the Southward for *Pepper* or *Caſſia Lignum*; that after ſuch time as we have bought and paid for Ditto goods, that

that we ſhall not bring them away. Now it is moſt certain they will not ſtick to do it, by what they have done this year; for at a place called *Chittoa* which is about Twelve Leagues to the Southward of *Callicut*, we had bought One hundred Tons of *Pepper*, beſides a conſiderable quantity of *Caſſia Lignum*, on the Honourable Companies Account: And by reaſon the *Samorine* was not willing we ſhould carry one of our Ships to the fore-mentioned place to take in Ditto Goods, we ſent down ſeveral ſmall Veſſels to *Chittoa*, to bring the goods from thence. Now the firſt ſmall Veſſel which was ſent on Ditto Account, belonged to one Mr. *Cracroft* and my ſelf: Now after ſuch time as they had Laden on board her what *Pepper* and *Caſſia Lignum*, ſhe could conveniently carry of the Honourable Companies; after they had weighed Anchor and were coming out of *Chittoa* River, there lying three Dutch Veſſels at the Rivers mouth, they hal'd her and asked who ſhe belong'd to? Mr. *Cracroft* (one of the Honourable Companies Factors) being in the Veſſel, made anſwer and told them, ſhe belonged to the Engliſh, and that ſhe was laden with the Honourable Companies goods: the Dutch made anſwer and told Mr. *Cracroft*, that they had an Order from the governour of *Cochin* not to let any Veſſel paſs that was loaden with *Pepper* and *Caſſia Lignum*; and if they offered to come out of the River that they would take her. With this (the Dutch having three Veſſels to their one) they were forced to put into the River again and unlade her; though according to the Articles of Peace, they ought not to moleſt nor hinder the Honourable Company in their Trading here in *India*; yet for all this (provided they can advance their own intereſt) they neither value the breaking of the peace,

nor what dammage they do to the Honourable Company. There was after this, another ſmall Veſſel, which was laden from the afore-mentioned Port of *Chittoa* with *Pepper* and *Caſſia Lignum* of the Honourable Companies; and after ſuch time as they had brought her out of the River, the Dutch who lay with their three Veſſels ſome ſmall diſtance from the Rivers mouth, fired near two hundred Guns and Muskets at her, it being a wonder that they did not ſink her; which if they had, would have been a conſiderable loſs to the Honourable Company. After this manner do the Dutch abuſe and affront the Honourable Company; which if they do not ſeek ſome remedy to prevent their baſe and Traiterous deſigns, the Dutch will ſerve them ſuch a trick as they did at *Bantam*; and by degrees root them totally from that little footing they have on this Coaſt; and then they have accompliſhed their deſigns. They are going to make War with the King of this Countrey; for which reaſon (by relation) they have ſent for more men from *Batavia*; and all is becauſe he ſuffers the Engliſh to buy *Pepper* in his Countrey. The Dutch are alſo reſolved, if not by fair means, then by force to build a Factory in *Chittoa*: which if they effect, the Honourable Company may in a manner bid a farewell to their *Pepper* and *Caſſia Lignum* Trade on the *Mallabar* Coaſt, it being the chief place we have to the Southward of *Callicut*, to buy *Pepper* at; which if once loſt, ſhall not be able to procure any quantity of *Pepper* or *Caſſia Lignum* on this Coaſt. The Dutch are reſolved to have a Factory here in *Callicut*; which if they effect, there is no doubt but they will one way or other worm the Engliſh out hence alſo, there being no truſt to be put in theſe *Mallabar* Princes, unleſs the Honourable Com-

Company had ſome kind of force in theſe parts, that they might ſtand ſomewhat in awe of us as they do of the Dutch. It was our hopes that we who are the Honourable Companies Servants on this Coaſt, did run the hazard of our Lives by Sea only by running amongſt theſe *Mallabar* Pirats, when we are forced to Sail in ſmall Veſſels from place to place on our Honourable Maſters buſineſs: But now the Dutch are grown ſo inſolent, that we are (in a manner) in as great if not greater, danger of our lives when we meet with the Dutch at Sea, (which in a manner are rather worſe then Pirats to us, becauſe we have peace with them) than theſe *Mallabar* Pyrates are; as plainly appears by a paſſage which happened ſome few dayes paſt: For one of the Honourable Companies Factors was ſent down to the above-mentioned place *Chittoa*, for to bring up the Honourable Companies *Pepper* and *Caſſia Lignum*; from whence he was bringing four ſmall Veſſels laden with ditto goods: Now who ſhould encounter him but one of the Dutch Veſſels? He being the firſt of the four which came up with him: So the Dutch ſeeing it was an Engliſh man, and knowing him to be one of the Honourable Companies Servants; yet for all this, called to him and bid him come on board; but he not giving ear to what they ſaid, becauſe he had the Honourable Companies goods aboard, and did not know but they would have ſtopt him, had he adher'd to them; therefore he made the beſt of his way. The Dutch ſeeing that, fired at leaſt Thirty Musquets at him, and had certainly killed him had he not clapt himſelf down betwixt ſome of the Bales of *Pepper*, having no Arms to reſiſt them. Thus under the pretence of Peace not onely the Companies Servants who live in theſe parts, but the Honourable

Company themſelves are greatly abuſed and affronted in being impeded by the perfidious dealings of the Dutch, contrary to the Articles of Peace made betwixt His Majeſty and them. It being ſpecified in the ſaid Articles that the Honourable Company may Trade in any place whatſoever here in the *Eaſt-Indies*, without being moleſted.

Signed,

Daniel Ackworth.

Dated at *Tellecherry*, the 9th. of *Decemb.* 1683.

Note, That theſe Hoſtilities are ſtill continued by the Dutch on the *Mallabar* Coaſt; and all ſince the ſurprize of *Bantam*; and by our laſt Letters from *India* we have advice, they are at other places upon the ſame Coaſt, in conſtant purſuit of the great deſign of ingroſſing the *Pepper* Trade by the ſame means. Of the truth whereof we could produce many more manifeſt Evidences, but that they would ſwell this Reply unto too great a Volume.

Upon the Coaſt of *Choromandel* the Engliſh Company have a Sovereign Regency under His Majeſty, over a great City and a ſtrong Fort and Garriſon, with above Two Hundred Guns mounted: Notwithſtanding which as ſoon as the Dutch Company had taken *Metchlepatam* (an open Town upon the ſame Coaſt;) they did immediately, with inſufferable inſolence, forbid the Engliſh the Trade of that place, on purpoſe to lay the Engliſh low in the Eyes of the Natives, according

ing to their uſual Treatment. The particulars of this appears by the following Tranſcripts from the Originals, *Viz.*

A Letter ſent by the Dutch Governour and Council of *Palliacatt*, To the Engliſh Governour and Council of *Fort St. George*, bearing Date the $\frac{13}{23}$th. of *Auguſt*, 1686.

To the Honourable William Gyfford *Preſident, Governour of the Honourable Engliſh* Eaſt-India-Company, *Reſiding in the Caſtle of St.* George *at* Madraſſe, *as alſo the Council.*

Honourable Sir and good Friends,

IT cannot be unknown to your Honours, how our Honourable *Netherlands Eaſt-India-Company*, for ſome years on this Coaſt of *Choromandel*, by the great Miniſters of State and other leſſer Governours and Servants of the *Gulcondah* Crown Bearer, as well in the Low Lands of the North from *Orixa* to *Metchlepatam*, as alſo in the Lands of *Carnatica*, are Abuſed and Affronted in many unſpeakable manners, which we principally regard; the often unjuſt beſieging the City of *Pollicatt* by the *Seeur Laſcar Lingapah*; the ſtopping of the Cloth Trade in *Carnatica*, the ſhameful Robberies committed at *Sadraſſapatam* in the ſaid Kings Territories, alſo in *Pondeand* and *Barwa* in the Dominion of *Orixa*; and eſpecially a year laſt paſt, the greateſt Force on the Companies onely great Merchant *Sermin Codenda* committed by *Pandiet Akkana*, who

who hath unjuſtly ſeized the ſaid Merchant and put him in priſon. Whereupon our Preſident with the aforeſaid *Akkana* as alſo the great *Pandiet Madana* his Brother, have uſed all means even with Proteſt, to get the ſaid Merchants out of their hands becauſe the ſaid Merchants are indebted to the Company above One Hundred Sixty Eight Thouſand *Pagodaes*, which was not only inſignificant, but alſo of ſo little conſideration, that the ſaid *Pandiet Akkana* thereupon (in the ſight of the King) hath forbidden the whole Trade of the Companies Northern Factories; with charges to his under Governours to deprive the Honourable Companies Servants (in all places and all Factories) of any manner of Livelyhood, and that all Weavers and other Workmen ſhould be commanded not to deliver what they had in their hands of our Merchants. All which proceedings with other of leſs import, as the ſtopping the *Baligatts* by the leſſer Governour to force the Honourable Companies preſents from them; as alſo their threatnings on ſeveral occaſions, which becauſe we would not be too tedious we will paſs by: All which is unſufferable, and againſt the Law of Nations and the Honourable Companies dear bought and againſt the Kings own *Phirmaunds*, by which the Honourable Company beſides the aforeſaid Robberies, Force, and Affronts have ſuffered by the aforeſaid Merchants *Chodenda* who is Bankrupt, the loſs of One Hundred Fifty Nine Thouſand *Pagodaes*, not reckoning the dammage in the ſtopping of Trade: whereupon the Right Honourable Governour General and the Honourable Council of *India*, cannot ſwallow ſuch unreaſonable overgrown injuries and have been forced to reſolve the better to come by our right, in recompence of our great loſs& for the injuries and affronts done us,

to

to take in poſſeſſion (by the forces now ſent us) the City *Metchlepatam*; and by this means to bring the King and his Counſellors the ſooner to make due ſatisfaction. But before this undertaking, the High Honourable the honourable Governour General and the Honourable Council of *India* have ſent their choſen Governour and Honourable Commiſſioner *Lawrence Pitts* to the King of *Gulcondah*, to make known in all Friendſhip, the Companies juſt demands: who notwithſtanding all Remonſtrances and endeavours, could get no ſatisfaction; but after the loſs of much time hath been forced to go away without effecting any thing: Which reſolution aforeſaid of the High Honourable to take in poſſeſſion the City of *Metchlapatam*, is put in execution, and by Gods bleſſing and the Companies Arms, ſo effected that we now for our Company this 26th. of *July* are Maſters of the aforeſaid City of *Metchlepatam*; wherein according to our Orders and to the maintaining our Friendſhips, we ſhall not incommode or hinder your Honours to imbarque in your Ship from your Factory at *Metchlepatam*, what goods you have ready by you as you have occaſion, and to diſimbarque all your Proviſions and Merchandize which are brought by your Ships to *Metchlepatam*, and lay them up in your Factory; but not to carry them without the City to diſpoſe of them to any Merchants or Subjects of the King of *Gulcondah*, ſo long as our Company hath not ſatisfaction from the King, and keep poſſeſſion of the Town; which is done the ſooner to bring the King to due Complyance, as we have ſaid more at large; and therefore 'tis thought convenient by the High Honourable, the Honourable Governour Ge-

General and Council of *India*, that your Honours may ſuffer no dammage by theſe proceedings, that what goods you have bargained for and are yet in the Countrey, ſhould be brought to your Factory at *Metchlepatam* within Six or at the utmoſt Eight Weeks from the time of our taking poſſeſſion of the Town; In which time what your Honours have to be brought in, it is convenient to acquaint us with, that we may give Orders accordingly.

The Bearer hereof is the Keeper of our Chamber, from whom be pleaſed to receive it, taking notice that 'tis for the intereſt of you Honourable Company and is repreſented with all Friendſhip from them who after Friendly Salutations, remain

Your

Honours Ready Friends

and Servants,

John Pitts.

Joannes Huysman.

Rehnier Jacobſon.

Tall, $\frac{7}{17}$ *Auguſt,* 1686.

The

The Engliſh Governour and Council at Fort St. *George*, Their anſwer to the foregoing Letter.

To the Honourable Jacob Jorreſon Pitts, *Commiſſary and Governour of* Palliacat, *&c. Council for the Affairs of the Right Honourable* Netherlands Eaſt-India Company.

Honourable Sirs, &c.

WE have Received a large Declaration from your Honours, Dated the $\frac{3}{13}$th. of *Auguſt*, 1686. of the State and pretended grounds of the quarrel between His Majeſty the King of *Gulcondah*, and the Right Honourable *Netherlands Eaſt-India-Company*: and you have alſo acquainted us, that you have taken into your poſſeſſion his Port of *Metchlepatam*: And becauſe we are ſtrangers to the particular Cauſes of this Warr, we can ſay nothing to it, but muſt in part believe your Honours report; yet we are not ignorant of your farther deſign therein, and we wiſh it may not be one of your deſigns to overthrow our Right Honoura-Companies Trade there, as hath been practiſed already too much, particularly at *Bantam*, and ſince at *Sumatra* (for which you are ſtill accomptable:) for we have ever obſerved that in all your Contracts with the Kings and Princes of theſe Countries (after a forced Compliance) you endea-

deavour to exclude us Trade in their Ports: which general deſign your Honours may be well aſſured is now diſcovered and much reſented in *Europe*; and thanks be to God we have a King that will not put up ſuch diſhonours and injuries to our Nation; and we muſt tell you, that 'tis too great for you to appoint us what we have to do in reference to our Trade at *Metchlepatam* (though you have poſſeſſion thereof) and to reſtrain us therein; for we know of no obligation to obſerve ſuch directions, the houſe and ground of our Factory being our Right Honourable Companies inheritance, bought with their money: As alſo our Concerns to a conſiderable amount and therefore you had beſt act with diſcretion and juſtice; for we muſt take notice of your proceedings in any thing to our prejudice, and adviſe thereof to His Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*; who undoubtedly will take due ſatisfaction. In the mean time we ſhall endeavour to follow our Trade, and we ſhall not want them that are appointed to give us an account of the leaſt obſtruction therein; which we adviſe you not to do, becauſe of the ill conſequences that may be to your own intereſt: for we would in all things preſerve a good Friendſhip with you; provided 'tis not to the diſhonour and prejudice of our King, Countrey and Company.

We ſend theſe by Captain *James Leſly* with order to deliver it to your Honours, deſiring it may be Freindly Received, as our anſwer to your aforeſaid Declaration, and ſo we remain,

Your Honours Friends and Servants,
William Gyfford.
1686- *Elihu Yate*, &c.

The

The Time they did this was while the King of *Gulcondah* (in whoſe Dominions *Metchlepatam* is) was engaged in a dangerous War with the Great *Mogul*, and they took that Advantage to fall out with him; and after they had got from him the value of about Sixty Thouſand Pound Sterling, with enlargement of their Priviledges at *Pollicatt*, they quitted the place, having no further uſe of it. And indeed the *Engliſh* Company at the time they preſented the aforeſaid Tranſcript, humbly acquainted His Majeſty with their Opinion, that the *Dutch* would not hold that place, it being not worth their Charge to defend it, having *Pollicat* ſo near that would do their buſineſs as well. But that which the *Engliſh* complain of, is the inſolent injury of commanding them from their own Poſſeſſion, which they had enjoy'd about Eighty Years; which is the very ſame thing they did at *Bantam*; but intending to keep that place for ever (as they did not *Metchlepetam*) they uſed the Name of the Young King in the former Caſe, that it might look like his Act and not theirs. And whether the *Dutch* did well in that, or the *Engliſh* had cauſe to complain, We would have any honeſt peaceable *Dutchman* tell us, after we have asked them, How they would like it? If the *French* now they have (as is ſuppoſed) command of the Forts at *Syam*, ſhould forbid them to Trade to the Houſe they have built there; Or, How they would have liked it, if our Soldiers after they had ſurprized the Fort at *Hughly* in *Bengall*, ſhould have forbid them Trading any more at their own Houſe in *Hughly*, or from bringing any Goods thither after Six or Eight Weeks, as they did the *Engliſh* at *Metchlepatam*? The *Dutch* Company talk much of Natural Right and Equity, but there is one ſhort Rule if they would obſerve

ſerve it, would ſoon end all our differences, That is, *Of doing as they would be done unto.* But that, the *Engliſh* Company affirm, they never did yet to them; which they may have time to repent when they find the ſame meaſure meted to themſelves.

As to the Caſe of *Batam Capaſs* (which is a moſt Egregious Caſe as the Reader will obſerve hereafter;) The *Dutch* Company would extenuate the Hoſtilities executed upon the *Engliſh* there, in ſo contemptuous a manner by pretending a Title to all the Trade of the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*, by virtue of private Contracts made with the reſpective Soveraign Kings or Rajahs, for all the *Gold* and *Pepper* within their Reſpective Dominions: An old Claim which they long ſince made as well in the time of *Cromwell*'s Uſurpation, as ſince His late Majeſties Happy Reſtauration; but with how little Juſtice the Reader may partly obſerve by Doctor *Turner*, and Sir *William Thomſon*'s Certificate, Two of the Arbitrators that determined the Differences between the two Companies at concluding the peace that was made between the two Nations in the aforeſaid Uſurpers time; a true Copy whereof followeth.

'We whoſe Names are ſubſcribed, being with others 'choſen in the Year 1654, by the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* 'Company to join with the Arbitrators choſen by the '*Dutch Eaſt-India* Company, to end all matters in 'difference between the ſaid Companies, Do certifie, 'That the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company did Demand of 'the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company ſatisfaction for a 'quantity of *Pepper* taken out of the Ship *Endymion*, by 'the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company at *Padogna* on the 'Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra* in the Year 1649. And that 'the ſaid Arbitrators on behalf of the *Dutch* Company

'did

'did declare, that it was one of the cleareſt Demands 'that the *Engliſh* had againſt the *Dutch* Company; And 'that in the Eighty Five Thouſand Pound awarded by us 'and the other Arbitrators, to be paid by the *Dutch* Com-'pany unto the *Engliſh*, It was (amongſt other things) 'for ſatisfaction for the *Pepper* taken out of the ſaid Ship '*Endymion*, and for Dammages ſuſtained thereby.

'And farther, That the Arbitrators on behalf of the '*Dutch* Company did then propoſe a Clauſe in the 'Draught of the award then drawn up, for excluding 'the *Engliſh* from Trade and Commerce on the Weſt 'Coaſt of *Sumatra* for the time to come; The which 'was wholly rejected by the Arbitrators for the *Engliſh* 'Company, and was thereupon left out of the ſaid 'Award; for that it was inſiſted upon by the Arbitra-'tors for the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, That they 'were as free to Trade with all the Governments and 'Natives of *India*, as the *Dutch*; all which is very well 'known to the Worthy *Dutch* Arbitrators that are yet 'alive. In Teſtimony whereof we have hereunto ſet 'our Hands this 26*th* of *March*, 1670.

William Thomſon.
William Turner.

Subſcribed in the Preſence of

Robert Blackborne.

Notary Publick.

So much for the Fact, *now for the* Reaſons.

I. IS it not moſt ridiculous that the *Dutch* having but Two or Three inconſiderable Forts (as is before-mentioned) ſhould pretend to the Trade of a vaſt Iſland, upon which it may reaſonably be concluded, there are about One Hundred Sovereign Kings, one half whereof (in probability) ſcarce ever ſpoke with any *Dutchman*.

II. If they have made any ſuch Contracts, they are of no force to the *Engliſh* Company, who are no Parties to the ſaid Contracts, whatever they may be to the Princes themſelves; but by Natural Right the *Engliſh* Company is alwayes at Liberty, when ever ſuch Contracted Princes grow weary of the *Dutch* by their bad or non-performance with them; and if the *Engliſh* Company do make another Contract, and by conſent of the Soveraign Prince of the place, build a Fort in his Dominions, where the *Dutch* have no occupancy; and the *Dutch* do after that, hire the *Mallayes* to murther the *Engliſh*, or do deſtroy or rob them, or deſtroy their Fort themſelves: We appeal to all Nations, Whether ſuch Acts of Hoſtility are not a notorious willful breach of the Peace between the two Nations, and a pregnant Violation of Common Right? And whether this be the true State of the Caſe, let the Reader judge by the following Extract of Mr. *Samuel Potts* his Letter of 23*d. September* 1686. from *Indrapoura*, and his *Proteſt* of the 31*th.* of *July*. But if the *Dutch* had no manner of Contract for the *Pepper* at

at *Batam Capaſſe*, How vile will it appear to all men indued with the leaſt Tincture of Honeſty?

The Extract of Mr. Potts *his Letter before mentioned.*

AND as for my proceeding thither, the 16*th*. *July* departed hence with what Soldiers and Servants I thought convenient, to carry along with me to the Number of Forty, with whom I went down to the *Qualla* of *Indrapoura*, where I found *Orran Caq Lillam Rajah* with the *Mandareenes* and People of *Mauduta*, to the Number of about Four Hundred, who were then going to pay their Reſpects to the *Manumcabbo* his two Sons *Ampitwan Doa Sella*; and ſo accompanied me to *Ratan Capaſs*; and having then three Sloops in the Road, did order them to meet me, and make the beſt of their way thither, for better carrying on of our ſettlement there; My ſelf ſetting forward by Land towards the Emperours Sons, who waited our coming at *Pangaſon*; and from thence we proceeded to *Batan Capaſs* with the Princes and *Mandareenes*, *&c.* of *Banda Sapeula* to the Number of above Two Thouſand: And in Five Dayes time arrived with me at *Batan Capaſs*, and ordered me to ſettle where I thought moſt convenient, notwithſtanding the Dutch were come to ſettle there, and had pitched themſelves on the other ſide the River three Dayes before upon a ſmall Rock, and were very buſie to fence themſelves againſt any Enemy that ſhould oppoſe them. Notwithſtanding the Emperour and *Mandereenes* ordered them to withdraw, declaring to

them that the Countrey was given by them to His Majeſty the King of *England*, for the uſe of the Honourable *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, and that the *Dutch* never had had any ſuch grant from the Emperour of *Mamuncabbo* for their Reſidence there. The ſame day we arrived, the *Dutch* ſent us a *Proteſt*, the Contents whereof was to adviſe us to be careful of the *Mallayans*, and if they did cut us off, or otherwiſe do us any harm, we muſt not impute it to them, ſeeing we were good Friends and at Peace one with another; alledging alſo, that we did them great injuſtice by ſettling at *Bencoolen* and *Indrapoura*, which (as they ſaid) was formerly given to them. In anſwer to which, in two dayes after, I returned them another *Proteſt*, as appears by a Copy of the ſame Dated the 31*ſt*. *July* 1686. Next having reſolved on a place which we thought moſt convenient and commodious, We firſt brought our Guns and Ammunition on ſhoar, and planted them round our Houſe, which we found ready put up in the place; and the next day the Emperour, his two Sons, *&c.*. *Mandareens*, did hoiſt up His Majeſties Flag with their own Hands, and then we all fell to work for to Pallaſado our ſelves in, which accordingly we did finiſh in few dayes time: The *Dutch* in the mean time continually uſing their utmoſt endeavours both by Night and Day, to fortifie themſelves ſo ſtrong as they could; to which end they brought two Sloops into the River, juſt before the place where we were ſetled; and in the largeſt Sloop the Chief of them did moſt commonly reſide, having on Board and on ſhoar with him near One Hundred and Fifty *Dutchmen* and *Muſtezees*, beſides *Mallayans* and other Nations. In this poſture of Defence we both lay almoſt Three Weeks; All which time neither ſide did moleſt each

each other: Notwithſtanding all the while the *Dutch* were urgent with their *Mallayans* to ſet upon us; but ſeeing they would not effect their deſigned ends by ſuch perſwaſions as they had uſed, withdrew all their *Mallayans* and moſt part of their *Dutchmen*, about Three Leagues diſtance to the Northward; intending (as the Emperour and his People thought) to go further into the Country, and to deſtroy it, and the Houſes thereof, but eſpecially the Town of *Battan Capaſs*: To prevent the ſame, the *Manumcabbo* and his two Sons withdrew themſelves and their force from me, excepting about Sixty or Seventy *Mallayans* they left to keep their Works. The next day after the Emperour and his force had withdrew themſelves, (it being Fryday the 20*th Auguſt*, which is conſtantly their Market day) ſeveral of the Countrey People having brought Proviſions to ſell, there being a very conſiderable number together Buyers and Sellers, with others fighting of *Cocks*, the *Dutch* took that opportunity in hopes of making a great ſlaughter, to terrifie the people, and to diſcourage them from coming near us, or to bring any Proviſions for us; they fired one of the biggeſt Guns they had, which was loaden with a double headed ſhot; but miſſing the mark (which I ſuppoſe they aimed at) luckily, inſtead of hitting the people it ſtruck againſt a Tree very near to our Paliſadoes, and there broke in two, one piece whereof was kept to ſhew the Emperour the other for me when I returned at Night, being gone that day to accompany the Emperour at *Battan Capaſs*, with whom (at his requeſt) I left two *Engliſhmen* and a *Moorman* with the *Engliſh* Colours, whom they promiſed to protect, and that nothing ſhould be wanting to them; at which the ſaid *Engliſhmen* were well ſatisfied and continued with

them. The next Morning I ſent Mr. *Samuel Worley* Serjeant to know the Reaſons why they fired over our Factory and at our People, and withal to tell the Chief, that I ſhould ſend the piece to His Majeſty the King of *England*, and acquaint His Majeſty how they abuſed His Subjects here: The Chief not being there, told his Meſſage to an Enſign (that was left there as Chief until the other returned) who anſwered as followeth, *I wonder you ſhould take ſo much notice of one or two Shots*; (and pointing with his Finger to a parcel that lay near him, ſaid he) *We have a great many more of them*: And accordingly to make his Words good, the ſame Afternoon *Saturday* the 21*th.* did fire two ſhots more in the ſame Nature as the others, by which means our *Mallayans* were ſo terrified, that the greater part of thoſe which were left, went away from us; and they perceiving of it that few were left with us, the ſame Night by Boats and Prows brought back all their *Mallayans*, &c. landed them by day light the next Morning at their own ſettlement, and preſently afterwards embarqued themſelves in the ſaid Boats with a conſiderable quantity of *Dutchmen* along with them, carrying what force they could make, and ſo landed them on our ſide with fireing of ſeveral great Guns from their Sloop, beſide ſmall ſhot, running with all the force and fury they could, upon thoſe few *Mallayans* we had left us, who were ſtanding by Three ſmall Guns without our Pallaſadoes, which they fired, and ſo run away, the *Dutch* purſuing of them for a ſhort time, then ſtood and drew up all their *Mallayans* together, and returning came upon us, ſtanding at the entrance of our Pallaſadoes; at which time Mr. *Mackalon* their Chief called from the other ſide to me, ſaying Mr. *Potts*, Mr. *Potts*, run away run away, or elſe

elſe the *Mallayans* will kill you, make haſte, be gone: Yet notwithſtanding all his words of terrour, we were not affrighted, but only deſired he would give us time; at which inſtant the *Dutch* forced their *Mallayans* upon us; but they not willing to enter, the aforeſaid Enſign came in the Head of them, and ruſhing by us brought in all the *Mallayans* with above Forty *Dutchmen* in the Rear, forcing them along to enter in; which accordingly they did, and the *Dutchmen* followed; which were no ſooner in our Palliſadoes, but ſaid to me and all the reſt of us, if we did offer to enter in again, we muſt expect to be knockt on the Head. So preſently after they all fell to plundering, as well the *Dutch* as the *Mallayans*, and any thing that appeared ſomewhat of worth, was by them and their Order, carryed over the Water into their own Fortification, and delivered into the poſſeſſion of their Chief; as all of us did plainly ſee with our own Eyes: And I am ſure, every *Engliſhman* that was there preſent, will ſwear the ſame. And in the time while they were doing this, a *Dutchman* went and ſtruck His Majeſty of *England* His Flagg; and when it was down, the *Dutch* with the reſt of thoſe they commanded, did in the preſence both of them and us, and all others there, tear them in pieces; we not being able to withſtand the ſame, by reaſon of the multitude they brought along with them; who did alſo carry away out of our Fortification, all things of worth and value, into their own; making havock of the remainder, and afterwards ſet fire to the Houſes belonging to us: And after all theſe abuſes had happened, the aforeſaid Enſign with others, by Order of their Chief, came and deſired me to go on the other ſide, promiſing me when I ſhould come there, all things which could be got out of the *Mallayans* Hands, ſhould

be delivered us again; which accordingly I did accept, and with their Boat went over, where at the Water ſide Mr. *Mackalon* the Chief did receive me and deſired me to ſit down while the Water ſerved to go on Board; and in the mean time would ſee to procure again from the *Mallayans*, ſo much Merchandize, Goods, Plate, and other of our things as they could get; which they were ſo far from performing what they promiſed, that I having but one ſmall Leather Caſe wherein I had Two or Three Suits of Cloaths, with the Honourable Companies Seal, and ſome of their Caſh; one of my own Servants having got it clear over the Water where the *Hollanders* reſided; and having ſat down with it a little while, two *Dutchmen* came and took it from him, and carryed it into their Fortification; where after they had cut it open, and plundered what beſt things were in it, they returned it to me again, with ſome few things not worth the notice. After which, I asked the Chief for our Goods and Merchandize, Plate and Money, Guns and Ammunition; This Anſwer Mr. *Mackalon* himſelf made me; That as to our Goods and Merchandizes, Plate and Money, or whatſoever belonging to the Honourable *Eaſt-India* Company or their Servants, it was fallen into the Hands of the *Mallayans*, and they could not force it from them, the ſame being as free prize and plunder to them; but for the Guns he would endeavour to get them again if I would leave one of our Sloops to bring them away; which accordingly I did, and promiſed as a reward Twenty Dollers for the Care and pain of thoſe that ſhould bring them on Board: But after I was gone from thence, and had left one ſloop on purpoſe to bring them away; the Maſter going on ſhore, demanded them of Mr. *Mackalon*;

lon; who told him the *Mallayans* would not part with them under Five Hundred pieces of Eight. Notwithſtanding the Commander of their Ship told our Men, they were on board their Sloop which lay in the River; So our Sloop came away without them; ſaid *Mackalon* told me at Departure, that himſelf in ſhort time would be with me at *Indrapoura*. So having the Honourable Companies Souldiers and Servants on board, made the beſt of our way for ſaid Port, where we Arrived the 25th. of *Auguſt*.

Thus far I have given you an Account of what paſſed in General; as to particulars muſt referre you to thoſe who have been Spectators and loſers ſo well as my ſelf.

Signed,

Samuel Pots.

Dated at *Indrapoura*, the
23th. of *Septemb*. 1686.

Mr.

Mr. Potts *PROTEST before Recited.*

To Mr. John Mackalon, Oper Copeman, *and Second Perſon to the Worſhipful Mr.* John Cooper *Commander for Affairs of the Right Honourable Dutch* Eaſt-India-Company *on the* Weſt-Coaſt *of* Sumatra.

YOurs of the 29th. of *June* I received; wherein underſtand how highly you are diſſatisfied at the Reſidence of the Engliſh at *Bencoolen*, *Manduta*, *Indrapoura*, and alſo at my preſent appearance at *Batan Capaſs*; thereby declaring to have great injuſtice done you by the Right Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company* my Honourable Maſters; you aſſuming the ſole Right and Propriety of Trade, not only of the pre-mentioned places, but alſo of the whole Coaſt of *Sumatra* intirely to your ſelves; notwithſtanding you are very ſenſible that *Bencoolen*, *Manduta*, *Indrapoura*, *Banda Sapoula*, *Batan Capaſs*, &c. Countrey on the ſaid Weſt-Coaſt, are frankly and voluntarily given by the Princes and Governours of the pre-mentioned places, to His Royal Majeſty of *England*, for the uſe of the Right Honourable Company and their Succeſſors for ever. Alſo you cannot be ignorant of the Articles of Agreement in confirmation thereof, few days ſince at *Planghee*, being invited thither by the Emperour of *Manu-*

Manumcabbo, and his two Sons *Ampiwan Doa Sella*, &c. Princes and Governours, who unanimouſly by ſolemn Oath and delivery of Twig and Turf, granted and confirmed ſaid Countries to his Royal Majeſty the King of *England*, and the Right Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company*, ſo long as the Sun and Moon endures; as amply appears in Writing under his Imperial Chop; whoſe authority I doubt not but will vindicate the ſame; ſince which have given ſufficient demonſtration of their good inclination and affection towards us, in accompanying me hither, where you have been ſpectators of their joint accord, in hoyſting His Majeſties Flag, *&c.* and Congratulation therewith. Therefore until ſuch time I am well ſatisfied, that you can and do produce a better Right and Title to the pre-mentioned places on this Weſt-Coaſt for your Honourable Maſters, then I can in behalf of His Majeſty of *England* and the Right Honourable Company, am reſolved not to depart hence; but in a legal manner ſhall vigorouſly proſecute the juſt Rights and Intereſts of my Honourable Maſters on this Weſt-Coaſt of *Sumatra*, as time and opportunity ſhall preſent.

I am thankful to you for your friendly caution to me, to beware of the *Mallays*, by which you endeavour to acquit your ſelves as altogether innocent if by Treachery any diſaſter or dammage befall us: of which I do pre-admoniſh you, not to be any ways inſtrumental or confederate with them in the ſame, having juſt reaſon to ſuſpect you, by your bad Neighbourhood at *Aja Rajee*; from whence came ſeveral *Mallayes* by Night; ſurpriz'd our people by Night on board Sloop *William*, then Riding off the *Qualla* at

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Indrapoura Road; where they moſt barbarouſly and treacherouſly murthered ſeveral Engliſhmen and black Servants, alſo carryed with them very conſiderable quantities of the Right Honourable Companies Bale goods, *&c.* Some of them afterwards being taken and examined, declared your people to be the encouragers and authors thereof; with other actions of bad circumſtance which are too notorious at preſent to nominate.

Therefore in the Name of his Royal Majeſty of *England* and Right Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company*, Proteſt againſt you and your Imployers, that you are lyable to make intire ſatisfaction for whatever dammage or dammages they have already ſuſtained or hereafter ſhall accrew to them by your indirect means. Alſo in His Majeſties Name require and command your ſpeedy departure from hence and not to violate the Articles concluded between his Serene Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the United States of *Holland*, by obſtructing and moleſting us in our lawful Trade and Commerce on this Weſt-Coaſt of *Sumatra*, or infringing upon the Rights of His Royal Majeſty of *England*, and priviledges of the Right Honourable Company by any Hoſtility or ill uſage, either to their Servants or Confederates in what nature ſoever.

Signed,

Samuel Potts.

Dated at *Batan Capaſs*,
the 31th. *July*, 1686.

But

But the Dutch ſay in their Printed Treatiſe, they came thither three dayes before us; To which we anſwer briefly.

Firſt, If they did, it was purpoſely to hinder us; becauſe they had *Pepper* enough at their own places, and more then they know what to do with.

Secondly, If they came firſt, they came wrongfully, becauſe they came with Arms to Erect a Fortreſs upon the King of *Englands* ground.

Thirdly, If they had any pretence of Right on that ſide of the River they were on, they might have ſtayed there peaceably, the Engliſh did not moleſt them, notwithſtanding they had no right to be there.

Fourthly, Its manifeſt they had no pretence of Right, becauſe they did not produce any to the Emperors two Sons while they were preſent upon the place.

Fifthly, If they had had the juſteſt Title in the World, they ought not to have uſed Hoſtility; That being a direct breach of the Treaty *Marine*, *Anno* $167\frac{4}{5}$. by which all dammages done by either Company are to be adjuſted by Commiſſioners in *Europe*.

But this going to *Batan Capaſs* of the Dutch, is but an old practiſe of theirs, to hinder other Nations in Amity with them. For ſo, when the French Fleet Arrived in *India* before the War begun, the *Batavians* by Conſultation of the 30th. of *April*, 1672. Sent preſently to the Iſland of *Banca*, to ſet up the Dutch Flag there, hoping thereby (as they ſay in that Conſultation) that the French might alter their enterprize, though they had no Flag there before; and if the Dutch had

had done no more at *Batan Capaſs* we ſhould have had the leſs cauſe to complain, except of their inſatiable Avarice; but to proceed to Hoſtility as they did at *Batan Capaſs* is abominable.

Now to turn the Tables, and ſhew how directly contrary the Engliſh treated the Dutch at *Pryaman*; the real truth of that caſe is this: The Engliſh Company being expelled from *Bantam* by the Dutch practiſes before-mentioned, thought it their bounden duty to His Majeſty, not tamely to forego all the *Pepper* Trade, for fear of a little charge, as their Anceſtors did the other Spice Trade after the Dutch had forced them from *Banda*, *Amboyna*, &c. did ſend an Embaſſy to the Queen of *Atcheen* to ſetttle a Trade with her Subjects for *Pepper*, and build a Fort in her Countrey.

But while the ſaid Embaſſadors were at *Atcheen* on that occaſion, ſome of the *Orran Kays* or Princes of *Pryaman* and *Teco* came thither on their own accords unſent for, and applyed themſelves to the ſaid Engliſh Embaſſadors or Envoys, and acquainted them, that their Countreys (as the truth is) afforded more *Pepper* than the Queen of *Atcheen*'s; and the Engliſh ſhould not onely be wellcome to Trade with them, but to build a Fort in any part of their Countrey. Upon which the Engliſh Envoys told the *Oran Kays* of *Pryaman* and *Teco*, That if they would go to Fort St. *George*, or ſend thither ſome perſons ſufficiently authorized, they might better make their Contract with the Engliſh Preſident and Council there, then with them, who were but Servants to the ſaid Preſident and Council; and accordingly ſome of the ſaid *Oran Kays* authorized by the reſt did go over to Fort St. *George*, in an equipage ſuitable to the occaſion, with very many atten-

attendants; and did there make an abſolute Agreement, and conveyed unto His Majeſty for the uſe of His *Eaſt-India-Company*, the Soveraignty of *Pryaman*, and as much of the ground thereunto adjoining, as might be contained within the Ramble of a Shot from a piece of Ordnance. Whereupon Two or Three Ships, and Three or Four Sloops were immediately prepared and furniſhed with Souldiers; and all materials neceſſary for a Fortified Settlement. But a day before the ſaid Ships and Veſſels ſhould have ſailed for *Pryaman*, the Preſident and Council at Fort St. *George* Received advice from the King of *Bencoolen*, that he was willing and extreamly deſirous, the Engliſh would ſettle and Fortifie in His Countrey. Upon which after all the Orders were perfected for *Pryaman*, The Preſident and Council by Poſtſcript ordered the Fleet and Soldiers, *&c.* deſigned thither, to proceed firſt to *Bencoolen*, being ſuppoſed the windmoſt Port, and ſettle that place. All this preparation wherein ſo many were concerned, could not be ſo ſecretly carryed, but that the *Dutch* had notice of it; and thereupon ſent Eight or Ten Soldiers, and Twenty or Thirty pitiful black Fellows, to take poſſeſſion of *Pryaman*; who built there a ſmall Booth or *Cajan-houſe*, landed Five or Six ſmall Guns, and incloſed ſome Ground with a ſlight Palliſadoe. After which one of the ſmaller of the Companies Ships coming to *Pryaman*, upon a Preſumption that the *Engliſh* were ſetled there, found thoſe few *Dutch* in the poſture before-mentioned. Notwithſtanding with Forty or Fifty of the *Engliſh* under the Command of *James Jenifer* ſecond Mate and Purſer of the ſaid Ship, marched into the ſaid *Dutch* incloſure as far as their Booth, with their Arms fixed; and could have taken poſſeſſion of the ſaid

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Incloſure with as much eaſe as Ten Men could beat One; not only becauſe they were much ſtronger, and were within the *Dutch* Guns; But alſo becauſe the *Dutch* Soldiers themſelves (ſuch as they were being moſt Blacks) came to them and told them they had no Shot in their Guns or ſmall Arms: And that if they came to take the place, deſired them they would ſhoot no Bullets as they were reſolved not to do themſelves, but to ſubmit to the *Engliſh*. Notwithſtanding which, and the previous Right before mentioned, which the King of *England* hath to that place; The *Engliſh* (after having drank His Majeſty the King of *England*'s Health, with the Prince of *Orange*'s, the *States General*'s, and the two Companies) left the place peaceably, telling the Chief they had no Order to make War, but to leave the Right of that place to be determined elſewhere, which ought to be by Commiſſioners on both ſides in *Europe* according to the Treaty of 167$\frac{4}{5}$.

But one Circumſtance is fit to be added, *viz.* In treating with the *Oran Kayes* aforeſaid at *Fort St. George*, The *Engliſh* Preſident asked them ſeriouſly whether they were under any Obligation to the *Dutch*? Which they poſitively denyed, aſſuring the Preſident, *&c.* that the *Dutch* had no Reſidence in their Country, not ſo much as a Factory, Houſe, or Lodge; as was moſt true at that time: And for further certainty of their Allegiance to His Majeſty ſaid, If there were any ſcattering *Dutchmen* in their Countrey they would cut their Throats before the *Engliſh* came thither. But the Preſident told them, That would be an abominable Act in the ſight of the true God whom they Worſhipped (being *Mahometans*;) and that the *Dutch* were the Companies Friends and Chriſtians, and therefore he would have nothing to do with them if they offered

offered any violence or hurt to any *Dutchman* that might be in their Countrey upon any occaſion. And this is the very Truth and the whole Caſe of *Pryaman* as the *Engliſh* do avouch upon their Faith and Allegiance to God and His Majeſty, to their Knowledge or Belief. And how contrary this is to the *Dutch* practice in all times, any indifferent Reader of any Nation will eaſily judge.

But not to let this ſpecial Matter of Fact paſs without ſome Teſtimony upon Oath, We have added true Copies of two Affidavits relating thereunto, *Viz.*

James Jenifer's Affidavit made in *London* the 22th. *October*, 1686.

James Jenifer Second Mate and Purſer of the *Syam* Merchant, lately come from the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*, makes Oath, That upon their Sailing from *Fort St. George*, they went firſt to *Pryaman*, as they were ordered by the Preſident and Council of *Fort St. George*; expecting to find an *Engliſh* Garriſon there; but on the contrary, they met with a *Dutch* ſettlement of one Factor as Chief and about Thirty Soldiers Whites and Blacks. That Mr. *Potts* landed with about Fifty Men well Armed, of which Men (under Mr. *Potts*) this Deponent had the Command: That when they came up, the Palliſado Gates were open, which they entred with their Arms ported, (no Centinel checking them) and that the Chief (after they were entred within the Gate) met them, and askt whether they were Friends? which they ſaid they were; and the *Dutch* Soldiers whiſpered the *Engliſh* in the Ear,

and told them, they had no Bullets in their Muſquets, and that if the Chief contended they would ſhoot nothing but Powder; deſiring the *Engliſh* to do the ſame, for that they were willing to ſurrender. Upon which this Deponent told Mr. *Potts*, if he would give leave they would take the Place preſently; which Mr. *Potts* denying, ſaid he had no Order to begin a War.

This Deponent further ſaith, that the *Dutch* near *Indrapora* hired ſeveral *Mallay* Soldiers to ſurprize the *Sloop William*, and gave them for ſo doing ten Dollars each *Mallay*; who accordingly did attempt it in the Night, and killed two of her Men; and that they were ſet on by the *Dutch* appeared by the Confeſſion of one of the ſaid *Mallays* who was ſeized upon, who confeſſed and declared, that they were inſtigated thereunto by the *Dutch*, and had the Reward aforeſaid.

This Deponent further ſayeth, That upon their departure from *Fort St. George*, the Preſident and Council gave them the Proclamation for Proclaiming the Succeſſion of our Soveraign Lord the King's Majeſty now Reigning, in the *Engliſh* Factories upon the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*: That accordingly he ſaw His Majeſty Proclaimed at *Indrapoura* with great Solemnity, all the *Engliſh* ſtanding bare with their Swords drawn while the Proclamation was read; and the Emperour, or Sultan, and Seven Kings likewiſe with their Creſes drawn, and a multitude of the beſt of the Native Inhabitants in the like poſture; after which many Volleys of Shot were diſcharged by the *Engliſh* Seamen and Soldiers on Shoar, and all the Guns fired aboard the Ship *Syam* then in the Road.

This Deponent further ſayeth, that the *Dutch* had landed near *Bencoolen*, a great many Soldiers (moſt Blacks) in the Name of the Young King of *Bantam*,

out

of Four Ships from *Batavia*, with Order to force the *Engliſh* from *Bencoolen*: Upon which, ſeveral of the *Engliſh* being ſickly, did retire from the place aboard the Ship; but the Chief Mr. *Bloom* would not ſtir from his Charge. But the ſaid Black Soldiers did not come on to force the *Engliſh* as was expected; whether hindred by their own Fear, or their Inclination to have the *Engliſh* ſtay there, (which is the deſire of all the Natives both *Javans* and *Mallays*) this Deponent cannot reſolve; but heard, that upon ſuch halt of the Black Soldiers the *Engliſh* return'd again from their Ships; and remounted all their Guns, and reſolved upon their Defence.

And further he cannot ſay

Signed,

Sworn the 22. *Octob.* 1686.
Before
Sir *John Moore*.

James Jenifer.

Stephen Elliot's Affidavit made in *London* the 30th. *October*, 1686.

STephen Elliot Marriner, aged Twenty One Years or thereabouts, maketh Oath; That he was one of the Marriners in the Service of the *Eaſt-India* Company in their Sloop the *William*, which was lying at Anchor near *Indrapora*, upon the Weſt Coaſt of *Sumatra*. That this Deponent went on ſhoar with the Maſter

ſter of the Sloop, in the Evening about the Month of *Octob.* 1685. And that the ſame Night (as this Deponent was informed by the other Marriners that belonged to the ſaid Sloop) there came on Board them ſeveral Prowes full of Men armed with Clubs, *&c.* Which the ſaid Marriners perceiving immediately leapt into the Sea, and ſwam on Shoar (they being *Laſcars* Natives of *India*) leaving on Board only Three of their Company which were in the Cabin, *viz.* One *Engliſh*-man named *Clemuel Ringſtead*, one *French* man named *David Jennett*, and one *Laſcar*, which three Men were immediately murthered by thoſe that came on Board, and cut to pieces in a moſt inhumane manner. Soon after, the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companies Factor Mr. *Ord*, who was then at *Indrapoora*, diſcovered two of the *Mallayes* Natives of the Iſland of *Sumatra* who were of the number of thoſe that aſſaulted the Sloop as aforeſaid, by having found ſome Armes on Board the Ship which belonged to them. And Mr. *Ord* examining them with lighted Matches betwixt their Fingers, They confeſſed that they were employed by the Chief of the *Dutch* Factory reſiding at *Padang*: And that they were to receive Ten Dollars each Man for deſtroying the People in that Sloop: And that there were about Fifty Men that came upon that Deſign. Theſe *Mallays* that ſo entred the Sloop, took away ſome of the Companies Goods that were in the Sloop, and ſome quantity of Sword-Blades: But this Deponent believes they were afraid of being ſurprized aboard, and therefore did not take ſo many of the Goods as they might have done: And he further ſaith, That it is the common Diſcourſe of the *Dutch* in *India*, that they will for the future have all the *Pepper* Trade to themſelves; and

and therefore they do cauſe theſe Outrages to be committed (as this Deponent verily believes) to hinder and frighten away other Nations from adventuring to have any ſhare in that Trade.

Sworn 30th. *Octob.* 1686.
Before
Sir *John Moore.*

Signed,
Stephen Elliot.

By this time the Reader will be able to judge, Whether His Majeſty had not the greateſt Reaſon by His Envoy the Marquiſs of *Albeville*, to demand ſatisfaction for all the aforeſaid wrongs and abuſes done to His Subjects in *India*; and to inſiſt upon the Reſtitution of *Pryaman*, and *Batan Capaſs* as well as *Bantam*.

And if any doubt can yet remain with any of the Honourable Lords States of the *Netherlands*, of the Truth of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companies Complaints, and of their Affirmations concerning the *Dutch* Practices and Deſigns; The *Engliſh* Company deſires no more Vindication in their Lordſhips Breaſts, then ſuch as they may find by impartial private Conference with any honeſt plain hearted *Dutchman* that underſtands *India*; or any indifferent *Frenchman*, *Dane*, or *Portugueez*.

The *Dutch* Company in their Treatiſe *Page* 53. of the *Amſterdam* Copy, ſay the Caſe of *Bantam* is now much altered, That King being become their Debtor Six Hundred Thouſand Rix Dollars; and ſo if they will ſhew their own Books, It will (we ſuppoſe) by them appear, that the King of *Zeilon* is in their Debt Four times that Summe; The Queen of *Atcheen* For-

ty Thouſand Pound *Sterling*; and many more ſuch Debtors Kings and Princes they have; *Amboyna* it ſelf being not quite out of their Debt in 1672. Their Cuſtom being, when they beat any *Indian* King from his own Coaſt, make a War upon him, or build a Fortreſs by his own conſent, or betray him into a War (for their own ends) to his utter ruine, To make ſuch King Debtor not only for all the Charges (according to a large Eſtimate they accuſtomarily make of them) but for every Man that dies or is killed in the Service, Whites at Thirty Pounds *per* Head, Blacks at Twenty Pounds, as we have heard; but we are not ſo certain of the Rates, as we are of the manner of their Accompting with ſuch circumvented Princes.

Page 40. They ſay the King of *Bantam* wrote to the Governour of *Batavia* not to conſent to withdraw their Forces and forſake him, *&c.* which we verily believe he did, and durſt never do otherwiſe, ſince they were Maſters of him; but write or ſet his Hand to any thing they commanded: And ſo did the ruinated Kings of *Macaſſar* write the Governour of *Batavia* very thankful Letters for his and *Spillman*'s kindneſs to them after many Thouſand Souls that ſubmitted, were ſet upon an Iſland (where there was neither Meat nor Water) to ſtarve or eat up one another as they did. But that ſtory is ſo black, that we are loath to relate it at large, and had much rather ſuch as deſire to know the Truth would inform themſelves from *Dutchmen* that were preſent at that Action, many of whom are yet alive.

Page

Page 46. They ſay the *Engliſh* for many Years made it their buſineſs, to entice away their Men in *Bengall*. The Truth whereof is plainly this; Commanders of Ships, *Dutch* as well as *Engliſh*, when they want Seamen in *India* by reaſon of Deaths or Runawayes, are alwayes willing to fill up their Companies by entertaining any Seamen that willingly proffer themſelves to ſervice, and when ſuch men are on Board Ships on either ſide, the deficient Commanders are willing to hide or keep them: But we ſay, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company is very much more to blame for that Practice, becauſe ſome of their Chiefs on ſhoar have avowed the doing thereof, which we do not remember that ever the *Engliſh* Chiefs did, either at *Fort St. George* or elſewhere; although it may be true, that the *Dutch* do loſe more of their Seamen in that manner than the *Engliſh*; for which there is a plain reaſon in Nature which every Body underſtands, *viz.* Where there is the moſt hardſhip or oppreſſion inflicted on Sailers, there will alwayes be the moſt Runawayes. We ſhall offer for truth of this Paragraph Copies of Captain *Bowers* and his Officers, and Captain *Owens* Affidavit, *Viz.*

Captain Bowers *Commander of the* Perſia Merchant, *and his Officers Affidavit, made in* London *the* 20th. July 1687.

THeſe Deponents make Oath, That during the *Perſia Merchant*'s ſtay in *Bengall*, the *Dutch* Director and others of his Council there, and alſo the Commanders of *Dutch* Ships, made it their buſineſs

by many fraudulent wayes, to entice into the Dutch Service the *Engliſh* Seamen belonging to the Ship *Perſia Merchant*, and other *Engliſh* Ships; particularly by ſending Spies on Board the *Perſia Merchant*, *&c.* in the diſguiſe of Run-away Dutch Sailers from the Dutch Ships; who during their ſtay on Board the *Engliſh* Ships, were to allure the *Engliſh* Sailers to run away back to the Dutch Factory with them, upon promiſe of two Months pay in hand, better uſage, and other ſpecious pretences; which did prevail to the drawing away of ſeveral of the *Perſia Merchants* Seamen; ſome of whom did receive their two Months pay in hand, according to promiſe: but finding their entertainment not according to promiſe, run away from the Dutch, and returned to the *Perſia Merchant*, and came home in the Ship; but ſome ſtayed with the Dutch, having not the opportunity of running back again.

Signed,

John Bowers.
Walter Goddard.
John Gale.
Benjamin Brangwin.

Sworn the 20*th July* 1687.
Before
Sir *William Turner.*

Captain

Captain Owen's *Affidavit made in* London *the* 3d. January, 1687.

Nathaniel Owen Commander of the Ship *Joſiah* in the Employment of the Honourable the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, maketh Oath, that he arrived with the ſaid Ship in *Hughly* River in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in *April* 1686. and that during his ſtay there, ſeveral of the Seamen belonging to the ſaid Ship did deſert the ſaid Ship, and ran away to the Dutch Factory at *Hughly*; and were by Order from the Dutch Commiſſary in *Hughly*, entertained and with-held from returning to their Service aboard the ſaid Ship, whoſe particular Names are, *viz. John Nicholls*, *Edward Robinſon*, *Eliſha Fenney*, *Daniel Old*, *Tho. Harriſon*, *Richard Loe*, *John Lydiat*, *Henry Johnſon*, beſides ſeveral others; And this Deponent further ſayeth, that he did ſeveral times endeavour to get them back, but they had alwayes Watches and Guards ſet on them in the Dutch Factory, and aboard their Ships in the River. And this Deponent further ſaith, That on or about the 28*th October* made his Application to Seigniour *Willowbutts* the reputed Chief of the Dutch Factory next under the Heer Commiſſary, acquainting him that he had in Poſſeſſion ſeveral of the Men belonging to the ſaid Ship *Joſia*, and friendly deſired him that he would Releaſe them, that they might return to their Duty on Board, for that the ſaid Ship would be in Diſtreſs for want of her Men, to perform her Voyage: To which he anſwered, that it was true, there were

ſeveral

ſeveral Men in their Factory that belonged to that Ship, and were Entertained by them, and had Received the *Holland Eaſt-India* Companies Pay; and therefore he could not Releaſe them: And this Deponent further ſaith, That ſeveral of their Men aforeſaid did Sail out of the River of *Hughly* in the Dutch Ships, and others of them remained in the Factory at the time of his coming away, but could never get any of them out of their Service.

Signed,

Nathaniel Owen.

Sworn the 3*d.* of *January*, 168$\frac{7}{8}$.
before Sir *John Shorter*,
Lord Mayor.

Page 47. The *Dutch* would extenuate the injuries done to the *Engliſh* at *Macaſſar*, by ſaying, they were done before the Peace could be known in *India*; (which is not improbable) but moſt certainly that action at *Macaſſar* was done after the ratification of the Peace at *Bredah*, 1667. And if the Peace ſince concluded, *viz.* that of 1674. ſhould cut off the Engliſh Companies right to demand ſatisfaction for the wrongs and injuries ſuffered there, (which is not granted) by the burning of their Factory, carrying away their goods, and their Servants Priſoners to *Batavia* (where ſome of them dyed through hard uſage) why ſhould all this hinder the Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company*, or any other *Europeans* from Trading with ſuch of the Soveraign Kings of *Macaſſar* as never were

were ſubdued, or have ſince caſt off their ſubjection to the Dutch; and are now (or lately were) in open Hoſtility againſt them, as well as in the full exerciſe of their own Soveraign Authority?

Secondly, If it were not evidently the Dutch Companies deſign to exclude all Nations from *Trade*, why ſhould they in thoſe Articles of *Macaſſar* exclude the *Portugueez* with whom they were then in Amity?

Thirdly, We verily believe, it will not be hard to prove (when this matter falls under a ſerious debate.) That the Dutch Companies War againſt the *Macaſſars*, was purpoſly made to drive the Engliſh from that place; The Dutch Company having long endeavoured to drive all other *Europeans* from any vicinity to their ill got darling Spice Trade; And yet, according to our profeſſed ſincerity, we will not deny that the Dutch Company have more to ſay for themſelves in this caſe by reaſon of the time it happened to be done in, than they can pretend in any of the former Caſes.

Page 48. The Dutch Company ſay, The Engliſh Deputies in their reply did calumniate the Dutch Companies conduct, after ſo odious a manner, that the Engliſh Commiſſioners (meaning the Lords Commiſſioners Deciſors) were conſtrained to abhor and manifeſt their diſcontent thereof.

To which we ſay, Their Lordſhips are able to vindicate their own honour, which is better approved and known to the World than to be impaired by the Pen of any *Dutch* Advocate. And for the *Eaſt-India* Company, They have now expoſed all their Papers to the cenſure of the World; not doubting but that it will appear to all unbiaſſed perſons, they have ſaid no-

nothing but what becomes them, and is exactly consonant to truth, and the nature of their oppreſſions: And if they had ſaid leſs, they had betrayed the Intereſt of their Soveraign, and their common Country, as well as the truſt repoſed in them by the *Eaſt-India* Adventurers.

Page 49. The *Dutch* demand Thirteen Thouſand Nine Hundred Pounds for Freight of the four Ships carrying the *Engliſh* Companies Goods from *Bantam* to *Batavia*: To which we ſay,

Firſt, If the Engliſh Companies goods were ſo conſiderable as to deſerve Thirteen Thouſand Nine Hundred pounds, for carrying them from *Bantam* to *Batavia* (about Twenty Leagues) upon Ships that muſt have gone thither if they had had no ſuch unfortunate loadings; How great muſt the Engliſh Companies dammage be that were at that time the injured Owners of thoſe goods!

Secondly, We ſay, That the dammage wrongfully done to that One injured Ship the *Bengal Merchant* in the Gulph of *Perſia*, was much more (in the judgement of any indifferent Merchant) than all the Freight of thoſe Four Ships could amount unto, being bound to go from *Bantam* to *Batavia*, if they had had no ſuch Loadings on board them.

Page 27. Toward the end of the ſaid Treatiſe they ſay, However this is undeniable, That our men now lately at *Bengal* did the Engliſh, a ſignal ſervice; For when they were in a great extremity, and the *Moors* had deprived them of all means of Livelihood; Then by our Mediation and Interceſſion the buſineſs was brought to a Ceſſation of all Acts of Hoſtility for a time: So far was it from

our

our intent to Plot or Cauſe any harm to come to them; for if it had been ſo, never fairer opportunity was put into the hands of any than in that buſineſs of *Bengal*; wherein the Engliſh (beſides the loſs of Hundreds of their Men) would have ſuſtained irreparable dammage in their Eſtates and Occaſions.

To which we ſay, If we had not been long accuſtomed to ſuch ſtrange extravagant aſſertions from the Dutch Company, we ſhould be aſtoniſhed that any men in their wits ſhould have the forehead to offer to the High and Mighty Lords the States General and Publiſh to the World, ſuch a prodigious and palpable untruth. The true Caſe at *Bengal* being really this; The Engliſh Company had there a very conſiderable Fleet, Among which Two Ships mounted with Seventy Two Guns each, *viz.* The *Beaufort* and the *Rocheſter*, and the *Nathaniel* mounted with Fifty Two Guns; beſides ſeveral ſmaller Ships, and War-Sloops: On board all which, and with their Souldiers on Shoar at *Hughly*, they had near Fifteen Hundred Fighting Men: But notwithſtanding this ſtrength, they deſigned no War with the *Mogulls* Subjects, if they could obtain their Right by Treaty; and His Majeſties Orders, and His *Eaſt-India-Companies* were expreſly, that if it muſt come to a War, not to begin the War at *Hughly*: But the *Mogul*'s great Governour at *Decca* (commonly called the *Nabob*) having ſent down ſeveral Troops of Horſe and Foot to *Hughly*, (of his ſtanding Army) and they finding their numbers to be conſiderable, grew inſolent, and pickt a quarrel with ſome of the Engliſh Souldiers in the Market place or *Buzar*, and wounded Two or Three of them; whereof one afterwards dyed. Upon which the

Eng-

Engliſh Captains and Soldiers were ſo enraged, that notwithſtanding the Orders aforeſaid not to begin the War at *Hughley*; the Companies Agent and Council found themſelves under ſome neceſſity to give their Souldiers leave to revenge their fellow Souldiers Lives, which they did with ſuch courage that they beat all the *Nabobs* Souldiers before them like a flock of Sheep: purſued them to their Mount or Fort, where they made no conſiderable reſiſtance; took that, diſmounted their Guns, &c. And while the Engliſh ſouldiers were ſo far advanced, ſome of the Natives ſet fire to the *Cajan* Houſes (which will as eaſily burn as thatch or dry ſticks) thinking thereby (as we ſuppoſe) to obſtruct the Engliſh Souldiers retreat to their Factory, which was Fortified with ſome great Guns. The Engliſh killed about an hundred in the fight and might have killed Thouſands if they would; for after the firſt or ſecond aſſault, the Natives turn'd their backs and did not ſo much as look behind them; and might as eaſily have been deſtroyed as Sheep in a Penn. Beſides which, in the Evening the Companies War Sloops came up with the Tide, and fired all night upon the remainder of the Town: So that never men could be more miſerable than the unfortunate inhabitants of *Hughly* then were: And all the Dutch Factors, Souldiers and Seamen, were ſo inconſiderable in *Hughly* at that time, that they were as much at the Engliſh Mercy (and all the Shipping they had then in the *Ganges*) as the Natives themſelves. In this miſerable Condition *Abdull Gunny* the *Nabob*'s Governour of *Hughly*, and others of the beſt of the Natives, applyed themſelves to the Dutch Chief and Council to intercede with the Engliſh Agent and Council for a Ceſſation of Arms, until they could have Or-

Order from the *Nabob* to ſatisfie the Engliſh demands: which the Engliſh Agent and Council granted at the Interceſſion of the Dutch; for which they have been ſince blamed (as they well deſerved) by the Governour and Committees in *England*. And it is further to be obſerved that notwithſtanding the Engliſh ſtrength at that time and place, and the fury of the Souldiers; yet the Engliſh were ſo farr from endeavouring to expel the Dutch from *Hughly*, or to forbid them Trade after a certain limited time (as the Dutch did the Engliſh at *Metchlepatam* aforeſaid) that they did not (in the height of their ſucceſs) offer the leaſt affront, or give any unkind word to any Dutchman. And further, that God Almighty was ſo pleaſed to bleſs the Engliſh endeavours to recover their juſt Rights; that in the conflict aforeſaid there was but one Engliſhman killed: and the Engliſh Agent Writes, that of about Four Hundred Engliſh Souldiers he had aſhore, he loſt but Eleven in ſeven months killed or by any other accident or ſickneſs; which is an extraordinary thing in that Countrey. Beſides, it is obſervable, that the Dutch Chief and Council, when they came to intercede for the Ceſſation aforeſaid, they began their diſcourſe with telling the Engliſh Agent and Council, they came to congratulate the great victory God had given them over their Enemies.

The Relation is ſo true, that we believe no honeſt Dutchman (then in *Bengal*) will deny any part of it; and it is impoſſible but it ſhould be known to the Dutch Company in *Holland* before the ſaid Treatiſe was Writ; ſince by their own Ships the Engliſh Company Received a Letter from *Abdull Gunny*, the Native Governour at *Hughly*, Writ in *Portugueez*, and

and (as we ſuppoſe) by advice of the Dutch Chief and Council, becauſe that Letter was carefully ſent the Engliſh Governour from *Holland* by one of the moſt conſiderable of the Dutch *Bewinthebbers* (or Committee-Men.) In which, *Abdull Gunny* Writes the Engliſh Company here, that the Natives had ſuffered by fire and plunder of the Engliſh Souldiers above Ten Millions, (we ſuppoſe he means of *Rupees* the loweſt ſpecies of Money there, which may amount to about One Million of pounds *Sterling*) and beſeeches the Company moſt earneſtly for Gods ſake, and for the ſake of Religion that they would find a way to compoſe thoſe differences; which latter expreſſion is not the uſual ſtile of thoſe people, and therefore we conclude, was dictated by ſome *European* as aforeſaid.

If the Truth of the aforeſaid Relation needed any judicial confirmation, we could produce Hundreds of Affidavits from honeſt men that were upon the place; but that one which follows will be ſufficient to convince all Gainſayers.

Thomas Ley of *London* Merchant, maketh Oath.

Thomas Ley of *London* Merchant late of the Council at *Hughly* in the Bay of *Bengal* for the Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company*, ſaith and Declares

clares as followeth; That in the year 1686. divers Ships Arrived in the Bay of *Bengal* from *England*; that they brought Souldiers, and Military Proviſions, and withal Inſtructions to the Companies Agent and Council there to make War againſt the great *Mogul* and his ſubjects, in Caſe they could not obtain reparation and ſatisfaction for the many oppreſſions, charges and dammages, the Honourable Engliſh Company had ſuſtained in *Bengal* by the *Nabob*, and his under-Governours, for divers years paſt during the interloping times.

The Ships which ſo Arrived, were the *Rocheſter* and *Beaufort* of Seven Hundred Tons each and upwards, and about Seventy Guns each, and new Ships; and the *Nathaniel* of Five Hundred Tons Burthen and upwards, and about Fifty Guns, the *Joſia* of Six Hundred Tons, and Thirty Six Guns, the new *Diamond Frigat*, and Ten other Countrey Ships belonging to the Engliſh, beſides Sloops well Mann'd and of good Force, and about Six Companies of foot Souldiers.

There was at the ſame time, Dutch Ships and Flyboats in the River not exceeding Ten, but they were very much inferior to the Engliſh in Burden and Strength.

While divers Meſſages paſſed between *Decca* and *Hughly*, upon the demands the Engliſh Agent made for ſatisfaction (it being part of the Inſtructions that fair means ſhould be firſt uſed,) there fell out an Accident that unavoidably engaged the *Engliſh* with the Natives; *Abdul Gunny* Sub-governour of *Hughly*, taking advantage by the time that was ſpent in treating at *Decca*, had drawn great numbers of Horſe and Foot into and about *Hughly*, and began by little and little to ſtraigh-

nothing but what becomes them, and is exactly consonant to truth, and the nature of their oppreſſions: And if they had ſaid leſs, they had betrayed the Intereſt of their Soveraign, and their common Country, as well as the truſt repoſed in them by the *Eaſt-India* Adventurers.

Page 49. The *Dutch* demand Thirteen Thouſand Nine Hundred Pounds for Freight of the four Ships carrying the *Engliſh* Companies Goods from *Bantam* to *Batavia:* To which we ſay,

Firſt, If the Engliſh Companies goods were ſo conſiderable as to deſerve Thirteen Thouſand Nine Hundred pounds, for carrying them from *Bantam* to *Batavia* (about Twenty Leagues) upon Ships that muſt have gone thither if they had had no ſuch unfortunate loadings; How great muſt the Engliſh Companies dammage be that were at that time the injured Owners of thoſe goods!

Secondly, We ſay, That the dammage wrongfully done to that One injured Ship the *Bengal Merchant* in the Gulph of *Perſia*, was much more (in the judgement of any indifferent Merchant) than all the Freight of thoſe Four Ships could amount unto, being bound to go from *Bantam* to *Batavia*, if they had had no ſuch Loadings on board them.

Page 27. Toward the end of the ſaid Treatiſe they ſay, However this is undeniable, That our men now lately at *Bengal* did the Engliſh, a ſignal ſervice; For when they were in a great extremity, and the *Moors* had deprived them of all means of Livelihood; Then by our Mediation and Interceſſion the buſineſs was brought to a Ceſſation of all Acts of Hoſtility for a time: So far was it from our

our intent to Plot or Cauſe any harm to come to them; for if it had been ſo, never fairer opportunity was put into the hands of any than in that buſineſs of *Bengal*; wherein the Engliſh (beſides the loſs of Hundreds of their Men) would have ſuſtained irreparable dammage in their Eſtates and Occaſions.

To which we ſay, If we had not been long accuſtomed to ſuch ſtrange extravagant aſſertions from the Dutch Company, we ſhould be aſtoniſhed that any men in their wits ſhould have the forehead to offer to the High and Mighty Lords the States General and Publiſh to the World, ſuch a prodigious and palpable untruth. The true Caſe at *Bengal* being really this; The Engliſh Company had there a very conſiderable Fleet, Among which Two Ships mounted with Seventy Two Guns each, *viz.* The *Beaufort* and the *Rocheſter*, and the *Nathaniel* mounted with Fifty Two Guns; beſides ſeveral ſmaller Ships, and War-Sloops: On board all which, and with their Souldiers on Shoar at *Hughly*, they had near Fifteen Hundred Fighting Men: But notwithſtanding this ſtrength, they deſigned no War with the *Mogulls* Subjects, if they could obtain their Right by Treaty; and His Majeſties Orders, and His *Eaſt-India-Companies* were expreſly, that if it muſt come to a War, not to begin the War at *Hughly*: But the *Mogul*'s great Governour at *Decca* (commonly called the *Nabob*) having ſent down ſeveral Troops of Horſe and Foot to *Hughly*, (of his ſtanding Army) and they finding their numbers to be conſiderable, grew inſolent, and pickt a quarrel with ſome of the Engliſh Souldiers in the Market place or *Buzar*, and wounded Two or Three of them; whereof one afterwards dyed. Upon which the

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Engliſh Captains and Soldiers were ſo enraged, that notwithſtanding the Orders aforeſaid not to begin the War at *Hughley*; the Companies Agent and Council found themſelves under ſome neceſſity to give their Souldiers leave to revenge their fellow Souldiers Lives, which they did with ſuch courage that they beat all the *Nabobs* Souldiers before them like a flock of Sheep: purſued them to their Mount or Fort, where they made no conſiderable reſiſtance; took that, diſmounted their Guns, &c. And while the Engliſh ſouldiers were ſo far advanced, ſome of the Natives ſet fire to the *Cajan* Houſes (which will as eaſily burn as thatch or dry ſticks) thinking thereby (as we ſuppoſe) to obſtruct the Engliſh Souldiers retreat to their Factory, which was Fortified with ſome great Guns. The Engliſh killed about an hundred in the fight and might have killed Thouſands if they would; for after the firſt or ſecond aſſault, the Natives turn'd their backs and did not ſo much as look behind them; and might as eaſily have been deſtroyed as Sheep in a Penn. Beſides which, in the Evening the Companies War Sloops came up with the Tide, and fired all night upon the remainder of the Town: So that never men could be more miſerable than the unfortunate inhabitants of *Hughly* then were: And all the Dutch Factors, Souldiers and Seamen, were ſo inconſiderable in *Hughly* at that time, that they were as much at the Engliſh Mercy (and all the Shipping they had then in the *Ganges*) as the Natives themſelves. In this miſerable Condition *Abdull Gunny* the *Nabob*'s Governour of *Hughly*, and others of the beſt of the Natives, applyed themſelves to the Dutch Chief and Council to intercede with the Engliſh Agent and Council for a Ceſſation of Arms, until they could have Or-

Order from the *Nabob* to ſatisfie the Engliſh demands: which the Engliſh Agent and Council granted at the Interceſſion of the Dutch; for which they have been ſince blamed (as they well deſerved) by the Governour and Committees in *England*. And it is further to be obſerved that notwithſtanding the Engliſh ſtrength at that time and place, and the fury of the Souldiers; yet the Engliſh were ſo farr from endeavouring to expel the Dutch from *Hughly*, or to forbid them Trade after a certain limited time (as the Dutch did the Engliſh at *Metchlepatam* aforeſaid) that they did not (in the height of their ſucceſs) offer the leaſt affront, or give any unkind word to any Dutchman. And further, that God Almighty was ſo pleaſed to bleſs the Engliſh endeavours to recover their juſt Rights; that in the conflict aforeſaid there was but one Engliſhman killed: and the Engliſh Agent Writes, that of about Four Hundred Engliſh Souldiers he had aſhore, he loſt but Eleven in ſeven months killed or by any other accident or ſickneſs; which is an extraordinary thing in that Countrey. Beſides, it is obſervable, that the Dutch Chief and Council, when they came to intercede for the Ceſſation aforeſaid, they began their diſcourſe with telling the Engliſh Agent and Council, they came to congratulate the great victory God had given them over their Enemies.

The Relation is ſo true, that we believe no honeſt Dutchman (then in *Bengal*) will deny any part of it; and it is impoſſible but it ſhould be known to the Dutch Company in *Holland* before the ſaid Treatiſe was Writ; ſince by their own Ships the Engliſh Company Received a Letter from *Abdull Gunny*, the Native Governour at *Hughly*, Writ in *Portugueez*, and

and (as we ſuppoſe) by advice of the Dutch Chief and Council, becauſe that Letter was carefully ſent the Engliſh Governour from *Holland* by one of the moſt conſiderable of the Dutch *Bewinthebbers* (or Committee-Men.) In which, *Abdull Gunny* Writes the Engliſh Company here, that the Natives had ſuffered by fire and plunder of the Engliſh Souldiers above Ten Millions, (we ſuppoſe he means of *Rupees* the loweſt ſpecies of Money there, which may amount to about One Million of pounds *Sterling*) and beſeeches the Company moſt earneſtly for Gods ſake, and for the ſake of Religion that they would find a way to compoſe thoſe differences; which latter expreſſion is not the uſual ſtile of thoſe people, and therefore we conclude, was dictated by ſome *European* as aforeſaid.

If the Truth of the aforeſaid Relation needed any judicial confirmation, we could produce Hundreds of Affidavits from honeſt men that were upon the place; but that one which follows will be ſufficient to convince all Gainſayers.

Thomas Ley of *London* Merchant, maketh Oath.

Thomas Ley of *London* Merchant late of the Council at *Hughly* in the Bay of *Bengal* for the Honourable Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company*, ſaith and Declares

clares as followeth; That in the year 1686. divers Ships Arrived in the Bay of *Bengal* from *England*; that they brought Souldiers, and Military Proviſions, and withal Inſtructions to the Companies Agent and Council there to make War againſt the great *Mogul* and his ſubjects, in Caſe they could not obtain reparation and ſatisfaction for the many oppreſſions, charges and dammages, the Honourable Engliſh Company had ſuſtained in *Bengal* by the *Nabob*, and his under-Governours, for divers years paſt during the interloping times.

The Ships which ſo Arrived, were the *Rocheſter* and *Beaufort* of Seven Hundred Tons each and upwards, and about Seventy Guns each, and new Ships; and the *Nathaniel* of Five Hundred Tons Burthen and upwards, and about Fifty Guns, the *Joſia* of Six Hundred Tons, and Thirty Six Guns, the new *Diamond Frigat*, and Ten other Countrey Ships belonging to the Engliſh, beſides Sloops well Mann'd and of good Force, and about Six Companies of foot Souldiers.

There was at the ſame time, Dutch Ships and Flyboats in the River not exceeding Ten, but they were very much inferior to the Engliſh in Burden and Strength.

While divers Meſſages paſſed between *Decca* and *Hughly*, upon the demands the Engliſh Agent made for ſatisfaction (it being part of the Inſtructions that fair means ſhould be firſt uſed,) there fell out an Accident that unavoidably engaged the *Engliſh* with the Natives; *Abdul Gunny* Sub-governour of *Hughly*, taking advantage by the time that was ſpent in treating at *Decca*, had drawn great numbers of Horſe and Foot into and about *Hughly*, and began by little and little to ſtraigh-

then the Engliſh, and abridge the freedom of the *Bazar* or Market; where he placed many of his new-come Souldiers; Sometime about the 28th. of *October*, 1686. The Officers complained to the Agent, that *Abdul Gunny*'s men had ſet on and wounded two of their Engliſh Souldiers, as they were buying things in the *Bazar*, and had carryed them to Priſon in that condition (where one ſoon died.) The Agent ſent his *Vackeel* (a Native in the nature of an Advocate, retained, to attend the Engliſh Affairs as often as occaſion requir'd) to demand the priſoners; but he was denyed: The Agent thereupon, on the Twenty Eighth of *October*, about Nine in the Morning, did ſend an Engliſh man a Factor, who could ſpeak the Language, to know of *Abdul Gunny*, why he impriſoned his Souldiers, and to demand their Liberty, and ſatisfaction for the wrong done their perſons. There went about Twenty Engliſh Souldiers, to prevent affronts; but ordered to uſe no Force, except met with reſiſtance. Within leſs than half an hour, came an Allarm to the Factory, that the Engliſh Souldiers had been ſet upon as they went along, and were engaged in fight with the *Moors*; a party was ſent out to aſſiſt them, and others to the relief of theſe; and ſo it continued all day with great ſucceſs to the Engliſh; for before night, the Engliſh had clear'd their way before them, where ever they went; they diſmounted their Field pieces and ſpiked them; had killed about ſixty, & might have eaſily killed many more, (as the Officers gave in their Report) had they not been called off upon this occaſion, *viz.* towards the Evening of that day the fight began, came a Gentleman from the Dutch Factory of the quality of a Second, well known to the Agent; he addreſt himſelf in *Portugueez*, and the Agent and he carryed on the diſcourſe in

in *Portugueez*, and *Dutch*; which this Deponent not being acquainted with, desired the Agent to tell it him in English, which he did to this Effect, This Gentleman (says the Agent) comes from the *Dutch Commissary*, to congratulate the English for the good success they have had against their Enemies, And says that they themselves had begun, but now the English have taken that honour out of their hands. Withal he told the Agent, that many of the Natives (and I think the *Phousdar*, a great Officer in that place) entreated the Commissary to interceed with the English Agent for Mercy, (for that there were divers houses then on fire) that unless the English Soldiers were stayed, they would burn down the Town, and kill all the People: And that the Agent would be entreated to forbear, till they (the Natives) could write to the *Nabob* at *Decca* for Orders to satisfie the English Demands. The Agent on this the Dutch Intercession, stayed the Souldiers from further killing or plunder that night; though he caused two or three of the English Vessels to ply the Town with shooting, to prevent new recruits in the night, and to awe the place. There was great care taken by the Agent, that in this broyl the Dutch should not suffer in their persons or affairs; but should be used with respect; and (the Dutch desiring it) an Order was given, that no Merchant *Banyan* or other Native, being in the Dutch service, should be molested; and where their Servants (the Natives) goods were seized, upon assurance from the Dutch, that they did belong to their service, they were presently restored. And whereas the English kept a Guard upon the River to command it, yet all such Boats and Vessels which did belong to the Dutch, or did wear their colours, did freely pass without stop or interruption; though the

Rowers, and ſuch who ſailed them were Natives, and at that time Enemies to the Engliſh. And this Deponent ſaith, that in all that fight and conflict with the Natives, the *Engliſh* loſt but one man, and no more.

Thomas Ley.

Septimo die Martii, 1687.
Jurat. coram me

John Shorter *Major.*

The *Pages* of the aforeſaid Treatiſe beginning again about the middle of the Book, (which is of two parts,) the Reader will obſerve, that the lower number of *Pages* we are now at, are in the ſecond part of the *Amſterdam* Copy. Where in *Page* the 14 and 15. They ſay, and what concerns *Bencoolen*, it is true, the Engliſh ſome years paſt, came with their Forces and poſſeſſed themſelves thereof, under pretext that the old King of *Bantam* had, during the Civil Wars (in which he was taken priſoner) granted to them free Trading and Habitation at *Syllabar*; but being driven out of the laſt place by the forces of the King that now reigneth in *Bantam*, they retired to *Bencoolen*, and built a Fortreſs there; where they yet keep their abode; and from thence did tranſport and *Wreſt* out of our hands a very conſiderable part of *Pepper*. We ſay *Wreſted*, Foraſmuch as it was by Contract with *Bantam* made over to us, whereby although they have intruded into what belonged unto us to our great detriment, yet we will paſs that by as not being ignorant that ſuch manner of Contracts and Obligations made with Princes in Thoſe Countreys, where we have only

only Lodges or Factories do give us no full Right actually to hinder other Nations for to buy and transport their Commodities; but must leave it to the disposal of him that is Lord and Master of those Countries.

This Confession comes near to the truth, but is not the whole Truth, (as has been before and will hereafter be further demonstrated:) and yet by this confession, they must own not only our Right at *Bencoolen*, but themselves in the wrong intirely at *Indrapoura*, where they had neither Factory, Lodge nor Dutchman; and where the English had settled and fortified themselves, not only with the consent, but to the great joy, of seven Soveraign Kings. And this confession will by consequence, convict them of doing injury, and unjustly seating themselves at *Pryaman*; and more especially at *Batan Capass*, after those Kings had surrendred their Countrey to His Majesty, and came in person to avow their doing it to the Dutch-Men themselves; and the Dutch Chief then present, did not so much as urge for his excuse any previous Contract with those Kings, or any defect of Title those Kings had so to Convey their Countrey unto His Majesty His Heirs and Successors for the use of His Majesty's *East-India-Company*, which doubtless he would have done, if he had known of any such Right or pretences, which have been since invented to excuse that villanous act. Besides, supposing the pretences to excuse that act which are now made in the aforesaid Treatise were not inventions but realities; such real grounds or pretences of Contracts, can never justifie the Dutch for using force and arms against the English in a time of peace, for matters which its confessed ought by the Treaty of 1674. to have been amicably determined by Commissioners on both sides in *Europe*:

And it is very well known to the Kings Majeſty now reigning, and all the Honourable Lords then of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Council, that when the Engliſh Company had been at the coſt of about One Hundred Thouſand pounds, for fitting out a Fleet of three and twenty Sail of great Ships, with about one thouſand Land Souldiers, and ſome of the ſaid Fleet were departed, and others advanced on their Voyage as far as the *Downs*; The Dutch Embaſſadors prevailed with his late Majeſty, and the Lords then Miniſters, to command the Engliſh Company to forbear recovering *Bantam* by Arms, upon this very ground, That by Treaty aforeſaid of $167\frac{4}{5}$. ſuch matters and differences in *India* ought not to be determined by Arms, but by Commiſſioners as aforeſaid; and the diſtinction which the Dutch would make between the *Mallayans* and their own people, in doing that miſchief at *Batan Capaſs*, every one knowes is a diſtinction, without a difference; thoſe *Mallayans* being their hyred Servants, as appears by the Proteſt and Affidavit aforeſaid relating to that buſineſs: For if the Dutch ſhould be accountable onely for what they do by Native Dutchmen, there would be found very few of them in *India* to be accompted with, beſides Merchants, Nine Tenth parts of their force in *India*, ſuch as it is, being by Computation of Forreigners, or a mixture of all *European* Nations as well as Natives, *Macaſſars*, *Buggeſſes*, *Ballees*, *Turnatteens*, *Javans*, *Mallayans*, *Madagaſcar* Slaves, *Topaſſes*, or black *Portugueez*, which will ſerve any Nation for Money.

Page 26. Of the latter Treatiſe they ſay, The *Netherland*'s Company has with a few inconſiderable Potentates or Princes made Contracts over a privative or ſecluſive Traffick of ſome kinds of Wares which their Countrey did yield, but if the *Engliſh* Company ſhould maintain this to be an unlawful thing, they muſt condemn their own doings, and ſo as it were pronounce ſentence againſt what themſelves have done in former times, and of which many Examples may be alledged. Now if the *Engliſh* Company have made ſuch Contracts ſometimes without, and ſometimes together with us when we were in a near League, *Anno* 1619. And ſome years following as may be ſeen and will appear in the publick Teſtimonies, and when the *Engliſh* Company had ſuch Contracts with us together, then according to their ſentiment it was lawful and good, But now the *Netherland*'s Company do the ſame without them as having no Communion or Fellowſhip with them in the leaſt in the *Indies*, ought they not to call to memory that in former times the *Engliſh* Merchants had the whole Traffick of the *Caviar* which *Ruſhland* or *Muſcovy* did yield, and to come yet cloſer to them have they not made in the *Indies* and yet daily ſeek to make ſuch Contracts eſpecially on the Coaſt of *Malabar*.

To which we anſwer with Truth and Impartiality:

Firſt, That when that Treaty was concluded between the *Dutch* and *Engliſh* 1619, in the peaceable Reign of King *James* the Firſt, it was managed in *England* on the *Dutch*'s part by that Worthy Incomparable Perſon *Hugo Grotius*, and we believe with an upright intent in him, and the High and Mighty Lords States that imployed him in that Negotiation.

But how the *Dutch* Company immediately upon the Concluſion of that Treaty contrary to the Lords States upright intention turned the uſe of it in ſuch a manner (as we believe the *Dutch* Company would not have us remember, though it be upon Record in many Printed Books) as to ſcrew the *Engliſh* by Force and Fraud, out of all the Trade of the *Spice Iſlands*, which is of more Value and Advantage than the whole Trade of *India* beſides.

2. To come nearer and cloſe to the Queſtion, We ſay, it is lawful for the *Dutch* or any Nation to make ſuch excluſive Contracts, and to ſecure the performance of ſuch Contracts by a Fort or Factory; But if any Prince or People having made ſuch Contracts with any Nation (ſuppoſe the Dutch) and the Dutch do not build any Fort or Factory in ſuch Princes Countrey, nor (it may be) come in Seven Years after to buy his Commodity, or will not pay him for his Commodity but at lower Rates, or in Truck for worſe Goods, or for any other Cauſe grow weary of ſuch Contract: and the *Engliſh* be invited, or come thither purpoſely, to bargain with him; and by his Conſent, (he being Lawful Soveraign) do build a Fort or Factory in his Countrey; We ſay in ſuch caſe, if the Dutch do by Fraud or hiring of Cut-throats (Black People) or by open Force endeavour to deſtroy the *Engliſh*, or any other Nation ſo ſettled, ſuch Practice is a violation of Natural Right, Deſtroyes the Peace eſtabliſhed by Treaties, and is of the ſame Nature as open War.

3. To make uſe of the Inſtance mentioned in the aforeſaid Treatiſe, *Page* 27. True it is the *Engliſh* had by Contract formerly the ſole Traffick of *Caviar* in *Ruſſia* by agreement with the Emperour of *Moſco*; but ſuppoſe (as it happened) the Emperour grew weary

weary of this Contract with the *Engliſh*, for any Cauſe juſt or unjuſt, and that he had ſent for the Dutch and agreed with them, for all that Commodity for the future: We ſay (with ſubmiſſion) in this very caſe it would have been notoriouſly unjuſt in the ſence of all Chriſtian Nations for the *Engliſh* to have made War upon the *Dutch* for that ſole Cauſe.

4. We ſay in Fact, That notwithſtanding the lawfulneſs of making ſuch Contracts, the *Engliſh* did never attempt to hinder by Arms any Nation from Trading with any Company or People whatſoever, where they had only a Factory, how great ſoever that Factory were.

5. We ſay, the *Engliſh*, where they have a Fort, did never attempt to hinder any Nation from Trading with any People out of the reach of their own Guns; much leſs from Trading with any Prince upon the ſame Iſland or Continent, that had Sovereign Power in his own Dominions, in whoſe Dominions they had neither Fort nor Factory.

6. We ſay the *Engliſh* did never deny the *Dutch* Refreſhment at any of their Forts; but have often entertained them, when miſſing the Cape by bad Weather, they came to St. *Hellena* in great Extremity, and were relieved in all their wants with the ſame kindneſs as they could have been by their own Fathers or Brothers: But the *Dutch* have often (though not always) denyed the *Engliſh* Company Refreſhment even of Water, when they have been in great diſtreſs, as particularly and lately the Ship *Pryaman* at *Porcat* when there was on Board her many Paſſengers, Men, Women and Children ready to periſh for want only of that cheap but neceſſary Refreſhment *Water*, as appears by Mr. *Thomas Michel*'s and Captain *Unkettle*'s Letters

Letters of 5th. *Feb.* 168$\frac{6}{7}$ wherein the Expreſſions againſt the *Dutch* Cruelty are ſo harſh, that we forbear to recite them *in terminis*, but the Originals are ready to be produced.

Page 27. They take upon them to know very particularly and ſpecially, what Powers and Authorities His Majeſty now Reigning (whom God long preſerve) has granted His preſent Priviledged *Eaſt-India* Company; but they betray their Ignorance therein in giving ſo lame an Accompt of that matter; which for their better Information, we ſhall aſſure them, there is no Power or Authority whatſoever to the Exerciſe of Soveraign Power in *India* under His Majeſty, or otherwiſe, that was ever granted to the *Dutch* Company by their preſent or former *Oct-troy*; but His Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to grant the ſame Powers to His preſent *Eaſt-India* Company for the good and benefit of His Kingdoms.

His Majeſty having obſerved by His great Experience that it is impoſſible for His Subjects of the *Eaſt-India* Company to ſupport the *Engliſh* Dominion in *India* againſt the Continual Unwarrantable Deſigns of the *Dutch*, except the *Engliſh* Company be Armed and intruſted with the ſame Extent of Power and Authority which the *Dutch* Company have, and may lawfully enjoy from and under their Sovereigns the High and Mighty Lords, the *States General*.

Page 29. They bring up again that Trifle of an Argument which hath been baſed a Hundred times in former Debates; and is fit only to be urged to Women and Children; their Words are, If then it deſerve to be judged Injuſtice, Violence, and Oppreſ-

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ſion in us by lawful means to ſeek in one and the other Countrey, out or beyond *Europe*, to get and appropriate to our ſelves the Trade thereof: Then we know not how poſſibly the *Engliſh* can be judg'd blameleſs conſidering what they have done in *Carolina*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, and elſewhere; Countreys of that vaſt Extent, that all which the *Netherlandiſh* Company doth poſſeſs in *Eaſt-India* is not to be compared thereunto.

To which we Reply,

Firſt, It's confeſſed by all Nations, That all Soveraigns within their own Dominions where they have Subjects and Exerciſe Soveraign Rights, may make what Laws they pleaſe.

Secondly, It is acknowledged before in this Anſwer, and muſt be confeſſed by all Nations; that whatever is juſt between Nations in Amity in *Europe*, is equally juſt in both *Indies*, and whatever is unjuſt in *Europe*, is equally unjuſt in *India*: But it is confeſſed, the King of *England* hath a Multitude of His Native Subjects in *Carolina*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *Nevis*, and other Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*; in all which His Majeſty juſtly exerciſes plenary Soveraign Power, and therefore may make what Laws he thinks fit for the Government of thoſe places; and ſo may the *Dutch* do likewiſe in *Batavia*, *Malacca*, *Cochin*, and in other places; but in thoſe, and ſo far only, as they have the full Exerciſe of Soveraign Power, not the pretence of a Right to the Soveraign Power, where they have neither Habitation nor Subjects; but peradventure a piece of Paper ſigned by ſome body that calls himſelf an *Orankay* or a *Raja*, a dozen or more of which may be had from abundance of thoſe poor Men for a ſmall Reward, with what words the

Purchaſer

Purchaſer pleaſeth to put into thoſe Writings.

Thirdly, We ſay that by the Laws of Nations and Natural Right and conſent of Nations, no Fort upon a Paſs, or upon part of an Iſland, where ſome part of the ſaid Iſland remains under the Soveraignty of the ſame Prince, can hinder any Nation in Amity with the Soveraign of that part of the Iſland where the Fort is built, from Trading with the People on the other part of the Iſland, or with the Subjects of another Prince on the ſame Iſland: For Inſtance, St. *Chriſtopher's* Iſland in the *Weſt-Indies*, is poſſeſt partly by the *Engliſh*, and partly by the *French*; each in ſubjection to their Reſpective Sovereigns: Now we ſay, while His Majeſty and the *French* King are engaged in League of Amity, if His Majeſty pleaſeth to admit the *Dutch* or any other Foreign Nation in Amity with His Majeſty, to Trade to His part of the Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*, the *French* King cannot by *Jus Gentium* hinder the *Dutch* from Trading with his Subjects; (and the like *vice verſa.*) By which Rule it will evidently appear, the *Engliſh* Settlements were juſtly made according to unexceptionable Natural Right, and the Laws of all Nations, at *Bencoolen* and *Indrapoura*; and if the *Dutch* Company do or cauſe to be done any hurt or dammage to the *Engliſh* in thoſe places, it will be an Injurious and Hoſtile Action, as is likewiſe the *Dutch* Companies hindring the *Engliſh* Ships from watering and refreſhing at *Bantam*; which they have done ever ſince the ſurprize thereof; Notwithſtanding they have ever ſince pretended that place is none of theirs, but belongs to the Young King of *Bantam*.

Page 31. They ſay, They ſuffered us to refreſh our Seamen at *Batavia*, and to repair our Ships, which is very true, and the *Engliſh* Company will alwayes acknowledge their Juſtice in that reſpect; and as they never did, ſo they never will fail to requite them with the ſame kindneſs where ever the *Engliſh* Company have to do: But that which follows in the ſame *Page*, is as extreamly unkind as we believe it is untrue, *viz.* That in Caſe the Subjects of that State ſhould come to requeſt ſuch a thing in the *Caribees*, *Barbadoes*, *Virginia*, or *Jamaica* they ſhould not be admitted, but rather ſeized and Con-" fiſcated.

Towards the Concluſion of their Treatiſe, they mention ſome little diſorders committed in *Batavia* by the *Herbert*'s Sailers, and the Maſter of a free *Engliſh* Ship called the *Madraſs* at *Cochin*, and of Captain *Andrews* his ſearching a *Moore*'s Ship in that Road; of which we never heard a Word before we ſaw it in print in the ſaid Treatiſe; nor give any Credit to, until we hear from the ſaid Captain *Andrews*, who is a diſcreet ſober experienced Man, and whom we have reaſon to believe neither did or would do any thing but what did conſiſt with Juſtice, or his Duty to His Majeſty, whoſe Commiſſion he had to take all *Moore*'s Ships, though it ſeems by the Relation they give of it themſelves he was ſo civil at their perſwaſion, to leave that Ship behind him.

We have now concluded our Reply, and Animadverſions upon the ſaid Treatiſe; and (we think) made it appear beyond Contradiction, that the *Dutch* have done many and great Hoſtile Injuries to the *Engliſh* Company, eſpecially ſince the time that with Interloping

ping the Rebellion of *Bombay* broke forth; which they thought a proper ſeaſon being expert in that kind of Wiſdom of knowing the times and ſeaſons. But they ought to remember there is a double Accompt to be given for Injuries and Oppreſſion of the Innocent: The one to God by Repentance, the other to Men by Reſtitution; without which they may (not improbably) bring a greater Judgment upon themſelves than we wiſh, or their ſagacity can foreſee. Until they do which, and abandon thoſe falſe Notions of Right, which their unbounded Avarice hath framed to themſelves, and which we have proved contrary to Natural Right, and the Laws of all Nations; They may for ever *impunè* Rob, Kill, and Deſtroy the *Engliſh*, notwithſtanding the Peace between the Two Nations by the Treaty in force; which we think are as equal and juſt as can poſſibly be made or provided, if they were duly obſerved and obeyed by the *Dutch* Company, as we affirm they have ever moſt exactly been by the *Engliſh* Company.

SUPPLEMENT.

THough we have owned before (as we can never diſown what is juſt in it ſelf) that it is lawful for any Nation in *India* to make Excluſive Contracts with any Prince or People there, and to ſecure the performance of thoſe Contracts by ſettling Factories or Forts in ſuch Contracting *Indian* Princes Dominions: Yet ſo Juſt and Generous are the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, that they do not only allow Re-

Refreſhments of all kinds to the *French*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Portugueez*, and all Nations in Amity with our Soveraign Lord the King, as well Natives as *Europeans*: But alſo do allow them free liberty of all manner of Trade and Commerce, and in all kind of Commodities, from and to any Port or Place in *India* whatſoever, as freely as the Companies own Servants, or any *Engliſh* Free-man can or may: And alſo to reſide at *Bombay* or *Fort St. George*, and to Rent or Purchaſe Houſes or Lands there; and in all Reſpects to have the ſame Liberty and Freedom for Landing or Shipping of Goods, and ſelling or diſpoſing of them to whom they pleaſe, as the *Engliſh* themſelves have, and to be in the like Capacity of being Aldermen or Burgeſſes of the Corporation at *Fort St. George* and *Bombay*, whatever Faith or Religion they are or may be of, as the Native *Engliſh* of thoſe places are. And this we have Authority from the ſaid Company to publiſh and avow in their Names to the whole World: To the intent that Merchants of all Nations may know with what Liberty Security and Freedom they may reſort to both or either of thoſe places.

FINIS.